INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII. NO. 302— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1929. ONE ANNA.

ON THE EVE OF DELHI PARLEYS.

Gandhiji And Leaders Meet In President Patel's House.

"REMEMBER KAKORI PRISONERS."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived this morning from Wardha and were met at the station by President Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari. Mr. Jinnah is expected by the Frontier Mail to-day. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is arriving to-morrow morning. Preliminary conversations among leaders are expected to take place at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Patel at New Delhi from one o'clock this afternoon.—A. P.

LATER.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar have arrived here. Preliminary conversations among the leaders commenced this afternoon at President Patel's residence.—A. P.

Representation Of States Peoples At Round Table Conference.

—:o:—

RANPUR, Dec. 22.

The Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference in a communique to the press urges Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru during their discussions with Lord Irwin to secure the representation of subjects of States at the Round Table Conference and repudiates the claim of Rulers to be "the natural guardians of their subjects."—A. P.

"Remember Kakori And Lahore Prisoners"

—:o:—

Wire To Mahatmaji And Motilalji.

BAREILLY, Dec. 22

Seth Damodarswarup, Bareilly, has telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru to remember the Kakori prisoners and the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case under-trials in their conversations with the Viceroy and to press for their release to create a peaceful atmosphere for the Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

CHANGE OF CONGRESS CREED:

—:o:—

Delhi P.C.C.s Resolution.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee on the motion of Mr. Shankerlal which was seconded by Dr. Ansari unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Lahore Congress to change its creed to complete independence, if the national demand was not accepted by 31st December 1929.—A. P.

G. K. UNION EXECUTIVE.

—:o:—

Old Officials To Continue In Office For A Year Move.

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

The adjourned General Meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was held on Sunday on the Maidan behind Gokhale Hotel Poibavdi and Mr. Kalsekar's resolution was carried unanimously declaring the election of the Managing Committee which was chosen on 21st March 1929 to continue for the current official year. Only Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Ushabai Dange were declared expelled from the Union for their hostile activities.

It was also resolved to reconsider this decision if the leaders who have been taken away to Meerut on 20th March return to Bombay before the completion of the official year (1929-1930).

King And Queen Leave For Sandringham.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Their Majesties King and Queen accompanied by Princess Elizabeth have left for Sandringham for Christmas.—Reuter.

NEW POLISH CABINET.

—:o:—

M. Bartel Undertakes Formation Of New Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Warsaw.—M. Bartel who was Premier from June 1928 to June 1929 has accepted the commission to form the new Cabinet. He is a supporter of M. Pilsudski under whom he has formerly served as Vice-Premier. The appointment is regarded as an indication that M. Pilsudski does not intend to rule as Dictator.—Reuter.

Nawab Of Bhopal.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Nawab of Bhopal left for headquarters to-night.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN ELECTION.

—:o:—

Wafdists Victury Sure.

TWO MEN KILLED IN RIOTS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cairo.—Two men are reported to have been killed in an election riot in Deirut in Upper Egypt.

Minor scuffles also occurred else where but compared with the former the general elections yesterday's elections were very quiet. Though results are not yet available, that the Wafdists will be victorious is not doubted.

There are 232 seats and 102 Wafdists and three Independents have been returned unopposed. The Liberals decided not to participate because the Wafdists declined to make Anglo-Egyptian Treaty an issue in the election.

The Wafdists have won every election since 1924.—Reuter.

Chichester Forced To Land Near Tripoli.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rome.—Captain Chichester has been forced to land on salt marshes near Tripoli. The machine has been damaged but the airman is unhurt.—Reuter.

Historical Records Commission.

—:o:—

GWALIOR, Dec. 22.

Public sitting of the Historical Records Commission concluded after a number of addresses. Sir Frank Noyce, the President, thanked the Gwalior Durbar for its hospitality.—A. P.

NEHRU REPORT WOULD BE RECALLED.

—:o:—

MOTILALJI'S STATEMENT.

If Gandhi-Irwin Parleys Fail.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

To discuss the present political situation in the Punjab local Congress workers met Pundit Motilal Nehru in an informal conference which took place at the residence of L. Harkishan Lal on Firozepur Road. L. Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, L. Duni Chand of Ambala, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. K. Santanam, Dr. Mohd. Alam, L. Pindi Das, Maulana Abdul Kadar, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, L. Bodh Raj, M.L.C., of Multan, Mr. Narinjan Dass, advocate of Gujranwala, L. Nand Lal of Jaranwala, Hakim Nur Din of Lyallpur, and many other prominent Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha workers were present. Messrs. Ram Gopal Shastri and A. S. Satyarthi were present on behalf of the Arya Samaj Sabha.

The discussion opened with the question of a compromise between the two wings of the Punjab Congress.

Dr. Satyapal, on behalf of his party, said that they were prepared to co-operate with their co-workers in every way and in fact they were co-operating.

As regards, the Congress Session L. Duni Chand of Ambala said that there were no differences amongst them and every one of them was eager to make the session a success.

56 PER CENT PROPAGANDA.

The next question which was discussed was th attitude of the Sikhs and of those Mohammedans who demand 56 per cent representation. The discussion centred round that question for a considerable time, but without any result.

M. Zafar Ali Khan of the "Zimindar" said there was an impression, that the 56 per cent propaganda was gaining ground, although he and other Mahommedans who shared his views were contracting that propaganda.

Dr. Alam intervened, and said that there was an impression amongst the Mohammedans that the Congress was going to open negotiations with the Sikhs, and this impression had been further strengthened by a declaration by Mahatma Gandhi.

The other Mohammedans present in the Conference supported Dr. Alam.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said it was useless to fight over petty questions. If the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations proved abortive, the Nehru Report which was the cause of all these differences would be recalled. Some members differed from Panditji in that respect, and declared that the differences would become more acute.—"Tribune".

CONGRESS WEEK BEGINS.

—:o:—

Exhibition Opened.

LAJAPATRAI NAGAR, Dec. 22.

Amidst enthusiastic scenes, the Congress Exhibition was opened to-day by Sir P. C. Roy. The opening of the exhibition virtually inaugurates the Congress week. There was a regular rush for tickets and at times the booking clerks found it impossible to cope with the demand for tickets. There were visitors to the Exhibition all over the Punjab and other provinces. The function took place at about 3 in the afternoon in the open ground just close the Gandhi Gate which is the main entrance to the Exhibition area.

GOVT. BOYCOTT EXHIBITION.

Lala Vishannath, Secretary Exhibition Committee requesting Acharya Roy to open the Exhibition regretted the most unsympathetic treatment meted out to the Congress authorities by the Punjab Government which had withheld co-operation in all shape and form from the Exhibition.

DR. RAY OVATED.

Acharya Roy on rising to speak was lustily cheered. Acharya Roy on a request from the vast gathering stood on a raised platform so that the whole audience can see him perfectly and hear him audibly. It took about an hour for Acharya Roy to finish his ably written address.—Free Press.

SUPPORT TO MR. KELKAR'S MOVE.

—:o:—

Mr. Shapurji Congresswalla has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Viceroy "heartily support to Mr. Kelkar's telegram to release political prisoners, press the release of all, specially Mr. Avari of Nagpore, and also the Meerut Case prisoners. Beware of Viceroy's trap.

MOVE TOWARDS REACHING UNDERSTANDING.

—:o:—

A Satisfactory Result.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Pandit Motilal in his present visit devoted special attention to come to some understanding with Sikhs as regards their differences with Congress. In the morning he met Sardar Sardul Singh and Master Tara Singh.

Later in the evening he went to see Sardar Karag Singh at the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee, Lahore. Panditji wired to the Sardar to see him at Sialkot, but the Sardar came down to Lahore for discussion. The result of the Conference thought not yet made public is reported to be very satisfactory.—Free Press.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW.

—:o:—

Sir E. Overy Presents Credentials.

HOPE OF BENEFICIAL ANGLO-SOVIET INTERCOURSE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Moscow.—Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador at Moscow, presented his credentials to M. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Central Executive Committee. Sir E. Ovey expressed the hope that the occasion would mark the beginning of beneficial Anglo-Soviet intercourse.

M. Kalinin, in reply, expressed his confidence that the restoration of diplomatic relations was to the interest of both the countries.—Reuter.

Russian Ambassador Sees Mr. Henderson.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Rugby.—After presenting his credentials to the Prince of Wales to-day, the Russian Ambassador Sokolnikoff returned to the Foreign Office where he saw Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. The purpose of the visit was an exchange of notes covering propaganda as between British and Russian Governments.—B. O. W.

MUSLIMS AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

MR. GHUZNAVI'S "WARNING."

"Arrogant Claim Of Congressmen·

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

Presiding over the All-Indi Muslim Conference, Mr. A. H. Guznavi virulently attacked the Sarda Act and the Government support in the Assembly to the Sarda Bill which made it possible for the bill being passed. He said an unwarranted attack has been made on one of the most sacred and cherished institutions of Islam and sanctity of sacred law has been violated in the name of social reforms.

He also said the demand of a certain section of politicians for Congress preponderance in the proposed Round Table Conference was arrogant and the forecast of the Central Committee Report published in certain papers have seriously disturbed the minds of the Muslims.

Continuing, Mr. Ghuznavi exhorted the audience not to have to do anything with the Round Table Conference if it is predominantly filled with Congressmen and their Muslim nominees.—Free Press.

FACILITATING INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

—:o:—

Reduction Of Tariffs Urged.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Rugby—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade received a deputation from the Free Trade Union yesterday. The deputation urged the importance of reduction of tariffs with a view to facilitating international trade. Both the Ministers expressed their sympathy and agreement with the views and arguments placed before them.—B. O. W.

ALL-INDI HUMANITARIAN TIONAL TRADE. CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sarda Thanked For "Inestimable Services."

—:o:—

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 21.

"The Child Marriage Restraint Act is nothing but a measure to protect the sacred rights of children and it behoves everyone true to the creed of humanitarianism to help in enforcing the Act", declared Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, presiding at the All-India Humanitarian Conference at Trivandrum. On behalf of the Conference she offered grateful thanks to Mr. Sarda, whom she described as their benefactor, for his inestimable services. She pleaded for removal of untouchability and sinking of caste difference in order that India might become a free and self-respecting nation.—A. P.

PASSPORT TO CAMPBELL REFUSED.

Mr. Benn's Action Described As A "Trick."

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Wedgwood Been has refused to grant Communist J. R. Campbell a passport to proceed to India to assist defence in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case.

Mr. Benn had agreed to Mr. Campbell's accompanying the English Counsel for defence in Meerut trial but he changd his mind when Indian lawyer was engaged.

In a letter to Mr. Campbell Mr. Benn explains that the refusal of the passport is due to the fact that the Public Safety Ordinance of India (which would have enabled Compbell's removal from India if he failed to observe conditions placed upon him) is now inoperative.

Mr. Campbell has replied describing Mr. Benn's action as a "trick".—Reuter.

Mr. Campbell was charged in 1924 with inciting troops to mutiny. The withdrawal of proceedings loomed large in the defeat of the first Labour ministry.

"VICTIMS OF FALSEHOOD & VITUPERATION."

Princes Not Against Reasoned Criticism Of Bona-fide State Subjects.

"HAVE FAITH IN US" SAYS MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner on the 19th inst. proroguing the Bikaner Legislative Assembly:—

I would like to take this opportunity of associating yourselves with me and my Government in tendering to His Excellency the Viceroy our grateful thanks for the noble and conscientious manner in which, as the Ambassador of Greater India, Lord Irwin, has with a rare courage and statesmanship of the highest order fought India's battles and represented to His Majesty's Government the view-points of British India as well as the States during his recent mission to England, and of expressing our deep gratification at the success which His Excellency's earnest advocacy has won for him, of which the memorable pronouncement is one of the direct results.

I desire to-day especially to address you, the Members of my Legislative Assembly and, through you, my other subjects—in order to make more clear a particular point of high constitutional importance to the Indian States, viz., the claim put forward by certain so-called States subjects and institutions for the representation, as a separate and independent party, and on an equal basis, at the proposed Conference in England.

Let us at once, and freely, concede that a Prince who is a bad Ruler is a grave menace not only to his State and subjects, but also to his Brother Princes and the Indian States in general. For every such Prince does incalculable harm to his Order, and the sooner some wholesome check is put on the harmful activities of such a Ruler, the better for the Princes, the States and their subjects, and all concerned.

"FALSEHOODS, VITUPERATION AND ABUSE OF PRINCES."

If the criticisms in the Press and on the platform were confined to really bad Rulers, and the really bad Governments, of States, a public and inestimable service would indeed be rendered to the States and to the Princes and their Governments, no less than to the subjects of the States. But the present day methods adopted defeat their own objects. Gross exaggeration; the dissemination of falsehoods, deliberate distortion of facts; vituperation and vulgar abuse; branding the Princes as imbeciles, tyrants, traitors and oppressors, and "suckers of the very life-blood of their people," and as dishonest and unscrupulous miscreants—worse than criminals, guilty of every offence under the Sun—are only a part of the organised, vehement, spiteful and bitter propaganda, and of the sensational, indiscriminate, and malicious campaign of wholesale and sweeping attacks on the Princes and Governments of the Indian States as a body, and are a picture of States and Rulers which, any one inwardly acquainted with the States must realise, is painted either by those really ignorant of Indian States affairs, or by people whose deep personal prejudice and ill-feeling towards the Princes in particular and the States in general have warped their judgment and tainted their outlook—a state of affairs which cannot but be a matter of real concern to all who have at heart not only the good of the States, but who would like to see a United and Greater India marching hand in hand on the road of progress towards their respective goals.

INTERNAL REFORMS IN STATES

And now I come to the second point, viz., the urgent and imperative necessity of such measures being honestly and energetically taken in States, with a view to introducing necessary internal reforms where they do not exist, and also for presevring and safeguarding the just rights of the subjects of Indian States and the liberty of their person and safety of property. Whether viewed from the culture and ethics of the East or of the West, whether the Government of a country be autocratic or democratic, the obligation undoubtedly rests upon a Prince and his Government to rule over his people wisely and well; and no single Ruling Prince in India can deny this responsibility imposed on him by God. A good Ruler must furthermore feel tha this own conscience also imposes that responsibility on him. From the personal point of view too, and particularly in the interests of his Dynasty, a ruler should naturally be anxious so to govern his State as to reign over a loyal and contented people.

"BLANK-CHEQUE TO MISRULE."

It would, however be a waste of time o deal here with the fantastic and false accusations so light-heartedly hurled against the Princes about their trying to perpetuate autocracy, absolutism and misrule, and similar other pernicious lies. Let me here say in the most unequivocal and unhesitating words that nothing can be more absurd, or farther from the truth, than the allegations appearing in the Press and on the platform in British India that the Rulers and Governments of States, in fighting at the present moment for the rights of themselves and their subjects, are actuated by the desire to get a blank cheque for misrule and for oppressing their subjects. In the very nature of things the Princes and their Governments realise that there must arise occasions where intervention by the Crown, as the Paramount Power, is rendered inevitable. All that the Princes desire is that intervention when rendered unavoidable, shall not be arbitrary, or based on inaccurate or one-sided reports, and that it must be resorted to not only with the greatest reluctance, but after the most deliberate and sympathetic consideration by the Viceroy—as the representative of the Crown—of the case of the Ruler or State concerned, and furthermore that such intervention must be resorted to for the sole purposes of the furtherence of the interests present and future—of the Indian States and of the general Order of the Princes themselves—as Lord Irwin himself stated in His Excellency's speech in the Chamber of Princes in November, 1926.

"MY FRIENDS THE PRESIDENTS."

Adverting to the claims and

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Selling Cotton Present Prices Is Foolish.

STATES CHAIRMAN OF FARM BOARD.

AMERICANS.

Notwithstanding the continued lack of speculative interest during the week under review. New York cotton market maintained a quiet but steady turn and prices showing net decline of 17 points. State Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. in their weekly report dated 20th inst.

The Census Bureau announced that the consumption by U. S. A. mills during the month of November was 544000 bales or one lakh bales less than the preceding month. However the total consumption this season so far is about 40,000 bales ahead of the last season.

"Anyone selling cotton at present prices is foolish" states Chairman Legge of the Farm Board. How far this proves correct remains to be seen, but one wonders that despite reassuring statements the speculative element remains uninspired. As a matter of fact there is no outside speculation worth the name in cotton since many months. The Stock Exchange boom ought to have sympathetic effect on cotton but none was recorded owing to general apathy towards it. Violent fluctuations in raw cotton prices during the past decade, the highs of 1920 and 1923 and the lows of 1921 and 1926, challenged the stability of cotton Exchanges. Various restrictions were sought among which adoption of Southern delivery contract and limitations of individual operation in one delivery were favoured. This was done to stabilize cotton prices and in the face of the recent Prosperity Panick, the structure of stabilization remained in healthy state. This speaks itself of the strong underlying forces. While here is nothing in the present situation to indicate an approaching revival of speculative confidence in values and while it may be too early to prepare for a radical change in the price trend, we have come to one conclusion that operations on the short side are out of question. The peak of the crop movement has passed away and the amount now left is relatively very small indicating sharp fall in receipts. The absorption of contracts by trade interests has not been spectacular but it has continued steadily on recessions and in conjunction with the liquidation of weak long interest is slowly strengthening the technical position of the market. We feel that with the steadiness shown by the trade to buy scale down will prevent any material decline from present levels which are not inviting to shorts in view of the fact that this season the total of world's cotton crops is smaller than last year.

BOMBAY.

Under the pressure of increased crop movement, the local market displayed rather a quiet tone, prices reaching to a new low level. The Broach cotton crop is expected to move early and arrivals are expected to begin in the next month. Want of subsoil moisture is responsible for the premature opening of balls and the early arrivals show poor staple. Thus the spinning value of Broach cotton will be much less than the ruling prices and once more we emphasize that present prices of Broach are dearer than those of Oomra and Bengals.

The All-India third cotton forecast issued by the Government on the 19th last shows that total area under cultivation is 23,536,00 Acres against revised acreage of 25,000,000 acres last year. The yield is estimated at 5,320,000 bales as compared with 6,132,000 bales last year at this time. This report is bullish as anticipated in our last report and we favour purchases in weak markets.

INDIA'S TRADE IN 1928-29.

A REVIEW.

The "Review of the trade of India in 1928-29 is just published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India. The following is a summary of the Review.

The Monsoon of 1928 was characterised by a marked deficiency of rainfall in North west and Central India had also slight defect while and taking the year as a whole the rainfall was within 25 per cent of normal except Sind The Cotton crop of 1928-29 was satisfactory till the end of January 1929 when the prospects were marred by a severe cold-wave and frost. Consequently the production ultimately turned out to be about 325,000 bales less than the preceding year in spite of increase in the area of about one and a half million acres. Jute crop was short than the preceding year by 282,000 bales. Groundnuts crop increased by 11 per cent. Sugarcane crop suffered owing to unfavorable climatic conditions.

LABOUR UNREST.

The year was marked by labour unrest in many industries, the long drawn was one in Bombay Cotton Mills, which affected the trade of India considerably. There was also a strike in the Tata Iron Works at Jamshedpur which lasted from the middle of April to the middle of September 1928. Strike among railway employees took place in Southern India and there was general unrest among other railway employees which had a disturbing effect on the economic life of the country.

Exchange was fairly steady However the raising of the Bank rate to 8 per cent. in February 1929 created a stir in the financial circles. As regards the financial conditions of the Central Government, the revenue position continued satisfactory and the revised estimate for 1928-29 closed with a surplus of Rs. 30 lakhs which was credited to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

PRICES.

Prices were generally on a downward trend, though the decline was not severe. In April 1928 the Calcutta index number of wholesale prices was 146 which increased to 148 in July. In August it declined to 143 and fluctuated between 142 and 146 during the remaining part of the year. The most important fall in prices was recorded in the case of hides which declined by 26 points. The index number for Jute manufactures declined from 152 in April 1928 to 139 in March 1929. Prices of raw cotton tea and Sugar decline considerably 12, 12 and 8 points respectively. As regards other commodities the changes were of very small magnitude being confined within 3 points in either direction.

The economic conditions of the world in general in 1928 were tending to greater stabilisation and conditions in trade and industry were gradually progressing in a favourable direction. The continuation of stabilisation of currencies in Europe and other countries during the year under review was an important factor. Preparatory measures with a view to ultimate currency reforms were under consideration in China Japan, Spain and Turkey. In most of the countries of the world the general trend of prices was slightly in the downward direction except France. Germany, Japan and the United States of America. As regards industrial conditions in various countries it may be noted that the long-hoped-for revival of prosperity in the basic trades in Europe did not materialise. The outturn of the cotton crops of the United States and Egypt in 1928 was higher than in the preceding year. The wheat crops of Canada and the United States of America were also good. Siam and Indo-China had bumper rice crops.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1928-29 advanced by Rs. 5 crore or one per cent. to Rs 2,58 crore while that of Exports rose by Rs. 9 crores or 3 per cent. to Rs. 3,38 crores. On the import side, the trade in cotton piecegoods was more or less in a static condition the total having declined by 37 millions yards to 1,937 million yards and by Rs. 1,32 lakhs to Rs 53.81 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn receded from 52 Million lbs. to 44 Million lbs. owing chiefly to a curtailment of requirements of Bombay Mills. The value of imports of Silk, raw and manufactured, fell from Rs. 5,06 lakhs to Rs. 5,01 lakhs and that of wool and woollen from Rs. 5,37 lakhs to Rs. 502 lakhs. Imports of Sugar were stimulated by low prices and reached 937,000 tons valued at Rs 16,09 lakhs an advance of 114,000 tons in quantity and of Rs. 11,8 lakhs in value. Iron and Steel manufactures imports declined from 1,197,000 tons to 1,170,000 tons. The increased use of motor vehicles in this country was reflected in larger imports, the value increasing from Rs. 6,17 lakhs to Rs. 7,72 laghs. Values of rubber manufactures increased from Rs. 2,71 lakhs to Rs. 2,86 laghs. Imports of hardware declined by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5,23 lakhs. In spite of strike in Bombay Mills imports of mineral oils rose in quantity from 232 Million gallons to 242 gallons. Imports of kerosene advanced from 94 Million gallons to 105 Million gallons. Imports of raw cotton declined from 66,000 tons to 29,000 tons. Liquors imports declined from 7,118,000 gallons valued at Rs. 3,67 lakhs to 6,790,000 gallons valued at Rs. 3,57 lakhs.

On the export side, the value of raw and manufactured Jute during the year amounted to Rs. 89 crores against Rs. 84 crdores in the preceding year. There was also an improvement of Rs. 17,62 lakhs or 31 per cent. in exports of raw and manufactured cotton, the total declared value having been Rs. 7449 lakhs. The reason for this increase in exports was due to comparatively low prices of raw cotton in Bombay. There were violent reactions in the export trade in food grains and flour which showed a remarkable decline from 2.8 Million tons valued at Rs. 42,92 lakhs to 2.3 Million tons valued at Rs. 33,69 lakhs. This was due to the smaller exportable rice surplus, of Burma, the two successive bumper crops in the important rice exporting regions of Indo-China and Siam and the prohibition of imports into Japan. Wheat shipments declined from 300,000 tons to 115,000 tons. Adverse position of world's tea trade was reflected in a decline of in the value of exports from Rs. 32,48 lakhs to Rs. 26,60 lakhs although the quantities showed a small decline from 362 Million lbs. to 360 lbs. The value of shipments of oilseeds advanced from Rs. 26,69 lakhs to Rs. 29,63 lakhs owing to expansion in groundnuts trade, the quantity of which increased from 613,000 tons to 177,000 tons. Exports of raw wool rose from Rs. 4,36 lakhs to Rs. 4,89 lakhs.

The value of re-exports declined from Rs. 9,54 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 7,83 lakhs in 1928-29.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1928-29 was in our favour to the extent of Rs. 52 crores compared with Rs. 50 crores in the preceding year, Rs. 40 crores in 1926-27 and the record figure of Rs. 109 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of treasure on prive account rose from Rs. 32 crores to Rs. 34 crores of which net imports of gold were valued at Rs. 21 crores and of silver at Rs. 13 crores. Net imports of currency notes amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 21.	
January	17.01
March	17.32
May	17.56
July	17.75
October	17.75
Midoling Spot	17.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 21.	
December	16.86*
January	16.95*
Middling Spot	16.96
*Mutilated.	

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 21.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,000
Day' Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 21.	
Demand Bills	487.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 21.	Opening	Closing
December		3.99
January	9.02	9.02
February		9.05
March	9.13	9.13
April		9.16
May	9.23	9.23
June		9.24
July	9.30	9.29
August		9.28
September		9.27
October	9.27	9.26
November		9.28
December		9.29
January, 1931		9.29
Middling Spot		9.34

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.	
Scinde, Fully Good	5.35
Scinde, Fine	5.60
Scinde, Superfine	5.85
Bengal, Good	5.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.35
Bengal, Fine	5.60
Oomra, Good	6.35
Oomra, Fully Good	6.65
Oomra, Fine	6.95
Broach, Fully Good	7.35
Broach, Fine	7.60
Broach, Superfine	7.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.	
January	13.36
March	13.54
May	13.71
July	13.87
November	13.95
December	13.95
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.55

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 21.	
Silver.—Market closed Uncertain.	
Spot	22-1/16
Forward	22-1/3

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 21.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 21.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-13/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 21.	
T T Berlin on London	20.37-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.24
T T Berne on London	25.03
T T Paris on London	123.90
T T London on Prague	164.35

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 21.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	£7/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	£16/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	£18/7/3

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 21.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	£22/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Apl/May	£20/7/3
Linseed, La Plata, C.O.F., ton.	
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan.	£18/16/8
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	£18/16/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 21.	
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Buyers Jan/Apl.	38/10/1/2
C'ment Sellers Dev/Jan.	£23/0/0
Delivery Buyers May/Aug.	38/10-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 21.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot	d 9.1/8 Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 21.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.	Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers January	44/
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.	Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	44/3
Wheat, South Australian,	Parcels.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan.	47/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	Parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 21.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.	
December per cwt	11/ Nominal.
Jan/March, per cwt	11/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.	
Jan/March, per cwt	11/2-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.	
Jan/March, per cwt	11/3-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 21.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	7-1/8d Sellers.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15|16 15th Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 132

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 117 3|4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 148 1|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
"New York—London 4.88 7.32 20th inst.
Shanghai London 2|2 3|8 21st inst.
Janpan—London 2|0 1|16 20th inst.
London—Paris 123.90 20th inst.
London—Belgium 34.860 20th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.09 20th inst.
London—Italy 93.25 20th inst.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1|4 19th inst.; £4-4-11 1|2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3|16 19th inst.; 22 1|4 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1|4 19th inst.; 22 5|16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 48 7|8 19th inst.; 48 13|16 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 13|16 per cent 13th inst.; 4 13|16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 3|4 per cent 19th inst.; 4 3|4 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-3|4 per cent Nominal.
3 mos. 5 per cent.
6 mos. 5 per cent.
12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quietly steady. India a small buyer. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-30 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101|3|6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/5
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates.— 7 Jan. settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|15|0 5 per cent 1945|55 Rs. 101|2|6.

Tone of market.—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3 Months Discounts 4 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 2-1|2 per cent.
One Month 3-1|2 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bomaby, Dec. 20.

Since our last report, a good quantity of Northern Navigation Coal ex s.s. "Larpool" changed hands at 24/9 Sh. per ton c.i.f. Otherwise the market is quiet without further inquiry.

Ample tonnage is offering but Coal continues very scarce.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream:—
14-12-29, s.s. "Arabestan," Gasltan and Samla Coal.
15-12-29, s.s. "Lepanto" Deshargarh and Bengal Coal.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargoes:—
20-12-29, s.s. "Tamatsu Maru" Gaslitan and Samla Coal.
25-12-29, s.s. "Dunsley" Northern and Natal Group.
31-12-29, s.s. "Kildale" Northern and Natal Group.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality:—
Northern Navigation Coal c.i.f. 24/6 Sh.
Natal Group Coal c.i.f. 24/3 Sh.
Deshargarh Steam Coal c.i.f. Rs. 16/4, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/-.
Deshargarh/Seebpore/Poniati c.i.f. Rs. 16/-, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.
Seebpore/Poniati c.i.f. Rs. 15/14, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/13.
Lodna Steam Coal c.i.f. Rs. 16/-.
Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.
Gaslitan Steam Coal c.i.f. Rs. 15/-.
Samla Steam Coal c.i.f. Rs. 14/5.

CURE ALL
Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Sen's genuine Lotus Honey*. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision Price Rs. 2/- per drm. *S. C. Seal, 16/3 Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bauhazar, Calcutta.*

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Latest Prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-8-1-1/2.
London Tin Syndicate Ordy. £2-3-9.
Nundydroog Co. Ord. £0-15-6.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. £1-5-6.
Attock Oil £1-12-6.
Associated Portland Cement £1-4-6.
Underground Electric Railways £1-1-3.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-7-0.
Snia Viscosa £0-12-0.
Beira Railways £1-3-0.
Calico Printers £0-15|9.
Marconi International Marine £2-7-6.
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn. £5-2-6.
James Finlay Ord. £4-9-4-1/2,
General Elec. Ord. £2-6-3.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-10-0.
West Rand Consolidated Mines £0-5-3.
International Railways of C. America Ord. dol. 28.
Malayalam Plantations £1-3-9.
British Burma Petroleum £0-6-9.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £3-13-9.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-18-0.
Pahang Consolidated Ordy. £0-2-9.
African Asbestos Trust £0-8-9.
Market quiet and unsettled.
Stock of rubber in London 53,180
Decrease on week 251.
Stock of rubber in Liverpool 18,263.
Increase on week 341.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-12-1929:—
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.999 inches (.002 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .057.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 58.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 51.7.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.5 degrees (10.5 below normal.
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 55.3 degrees (12.6 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.N.E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 239 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy —10; 1,

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
			11,518
28 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,601
11 ,,	Ranpura ,,		16,568
18 ,,	Rajputana* ,,		16,550
25 ,,	Ranchi ,,		20,847
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ,,		10,954
8 ,,	Morea ,,		10,946
15 ,,	Mantua* ,,	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ,,		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ,,		11,518
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
15 ,,	Razmak@ ,,		16,601
22 ,,	Ranpura ,,		16,088
29 ,,	Naldera x ,,		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ,,		16,619
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 ,,	Morea (Extra)		10,602
19 ,,	Razmak ,,		11,000
25 ,,	Malwa* ,,		16,672
26 ,,	Narkunda* ,,	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ,,		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ,,	WITHOUT	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ,,		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ,,		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ,,		11,120
7 June	Mantua ,,		10,946
7 ,,	Comorin ,,	TRAN-	15,132
,,	Maloja ,,	SHIPMENT	20,837
,,	Razmak ,,		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ,,		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ,,	AT	11,000
13 ,,	Naldera x ,,		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ,,	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ,,		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x ,,		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ,,		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ,,		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Dateabout	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
27rd Dec.	Dumala	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th ,,	Dumala	8,421

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hirazan Maru*	Straits & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colomfo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
23rd Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
25th Dec.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports.	
27th ,,	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi	
28th Dec	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebander Dwarka and O' Mandvi	
1930			
1st Jan.	Karagola .	East & South Africa.	
17th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zantibar.	

REDUCED FARES.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.	
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25	Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	31	,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8	Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13	Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15	,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22	,,
Tottori Maru ..	5913	15 Jan.	25	Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31	,,
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 ,,	6	Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	12 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Dairen	(Tokio-Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation as at the end of 1925.

UNSURPASSED BONUS:
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life Endt
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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SECRETARIES Bombay

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and, Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0, Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price List.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

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The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22997.

WIFE'S FRIEND

Hundreds of different provinces calling "Female Protection Pills" the best and harmless drug to infallibly postpone conception keeping menses normal and health sounder. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., H.B.L., Garbatipur, E. B. Ry. Bengal.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 3 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., PARKING, LONDON, W.3, ENGLAND

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First twenty words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowing English, Gujarati and Marathi, having good knowledge of English in commercial correspondence. Only those who can translate from one language to another need apply. Those who have previous experience of any respectable firm will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications Rs. 50. Apply in own handwriting to:—SUKH SANCHARAK CO., Muttra, U. P.

A 33311

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in the BOMBAY CITY on a salary Rs. 100/ as also DIST. SUPTS. and AGENTS for the unrepresented Districts and Taluks in the Bengal Presidency on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100/ and Rs. 50/ respectively to represent the UNIVERSTL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., MADRAS. For further particulars and Prospectus, please apply to the Chief Organizer, Post Box No. 232, Madras.

A

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75/-10-150/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300/- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120/- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.

T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased. mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY. 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.

T R2042

NEVER BEFORE IN BOMBAY—Best Assortment X'MAS CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, Diaries 1930 Annuals, Books for Children, Novels, Periodicals Fashion Books, Autographs. Cheapest House, KING & CO., Fort Bombay.

T R2070

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL Bath and Massage by expert Nurses open daily from 10 to 9 p.m. Room 67, Fourth Floor, Dhan Mahal, in Jermahal State, Tram Junction, Dhobi Talao.

R2024

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath scientific hand massage Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance, Sitaram Building, K Block, 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.

R2023

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (V of 1929), are required to attend at the High Court on the Second Floor on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33328

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of annas 4/- per share for the year ending 31st March 1930, on the Ordinary Share Capital, has been declared payable on the 13th January, 1930 to Shareholders on the Company's books on the 23rd instant. Warrants will be issued to registered holders on production of the Mandates posted to them. Payments to Banks will be made on receipt of the usual applications covered by an Indemnity.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Hongkong House,
Calcutta,
The 21st December, 1929.

33332

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1930, the Bank will be open for business between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on all Week-days except on Saturdays, when the hours of business will be from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33325

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th day of December, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1929.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December to 10th January, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.

33327

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Twenty-second Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1929, a Dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1929, at Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per share, free from Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th January, 1930, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 10th December, 1929, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, dated 19th December, 1929.

33330

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1929

This Railway will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 1 Down Gujarat Mail will run from Colaba on MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1929. Departure 8-45 p.m. from Colaba halting at same stations as Gujarat Mail except at Grant Road and Dadar.

COLABA TO SURAT.—(1) MONDAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1929. Departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at 7 Down Passenger stopping stations.

(2) TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 1929.—If sufficient passengers are booked, a duplicate 3 Down Kathiawar Express will run Departure 7-0 a.m. from Colaba, carrying 1st, 2nd and 3rd only, stopping at the same stations as No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express, except at Dadar, Bandra and Palghar, but will stop at Gholvad and Daman Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1930. Departure 1 p.m. and 3-50 p.m. halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the undersigned's Office.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33304

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GRADUATION DAY—25TH JANUARY, 1930.

The 25th of January, 1930, having been fixed as a graduation day, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day. The 7th of January, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the University Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th December, 1929.

33259

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking of coal and other fuel and cleaning floors of unloaded wagons on the Districts of Parel, Parel Workshops, Bulsar, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Rutlam, Shamgarh, Kotah and Gangapur for a period of one year from 1st February, 1930, to 31st January, 1931, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1-0 p.m. (S. T.), on 3rd January, 1930.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, at Rs. 2 each.

The Tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent. Otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.

N.B.:—Currency notes should not be sent with tender.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate, Bombay,
16th December, 1929.

33289

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1930. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only).

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1930, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that Office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 16th December, 1929.

33294

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 1046 OF 1929.

Re: CHARANDAS VASANJI MADHOWJI and RANCHORDAS VASONJI MADHOWJI, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, until lately carrying on business in Bombay at Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort, as Merchants in the name, style and firm of Haridas Premji and Company ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. NAVINCHANDRA SARUPCHAND, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 20th day of December, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

33324

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1706 of 1925.

BENCOVERBAI, wife of Revashankar Mayaram, of Bombay, Kandolia Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort; (2) REVASHANKAR MAYARAM, also of Bombay, Kandolia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort; (3) JAMNADAS LAKHMIDAS MODI, also of Bombay, Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, a Managing Clerk, residing at Narain Dhuru Street, without the Fort, the first Plaintiff being Executrix and the second and third Plaintiffs being Executors of the last Will and Testament of Gor Kalianji Ratanji, deceased .. Plaintiffs

vs.

MANIBAI, wife of Bhagwandas Maganbhai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbhartukda, without the Fort .... Defendant

and

MULJI RANCHHOD VED, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an Exchange Broker, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort, but at present temporarily residing at Kashmere .. Assignee of the Decree.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the land and premises at Bhasker Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 14th June, 1928, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 22nd June, 1928, "Jam-e-Jamshed" on 10th and 15th August, 1928, and in "Dnyan Prakash" on 10th and 14th August, 1928, will be proceeded with on the premises at Bhasker Lane, Grand Portuguese Church Street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 21st day of December, 1929.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee of the Decree.

33326

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUES BRONZE FIGURES WITH LIGHTS, FANCY CORNERS AND CABINET SOFAS, HARMONIUM, PHONOGRAPH, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th December, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Anand Bhuvan," Girgaum Back Road opp. China Baug, the very valuable and handsome household furniture of the whole bungalow, rich tables, chairs, side-board, cabinet, sofas and corners, marble statues, Bronze figures with ligets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield suites, Harmonium, phonograph table, ornaments, large hand painted screens, fancy bedsteads, rich almirahs, etc., etc.

The property of a well-known Hindu gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1930, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

THE NEXT CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFT OF Rs. 250 IS NOW ON VIEW IN THE WINDOW OF Messrs. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., HORNBY ROAD, AND WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE WHITE CITY TO-NIGHT.

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY Sat., Sun., Tue., Wed., Thur. and Fri., at 3-30 P.M.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS WEEK Programme

"SENORITA" OR DAUGHTER OF ZORRO.

Starring

BEBE DANIELS.

A whirlwind of comedy, action, thrills and romance, surpassing any of Douglas Fairbanks' or Richard Talmadge's thrillers.

Also

2 reels rollicking Farce.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

An Intensely Gripping Melodramatic Photoplay.

SILENCE

WITH

H. B. WARNER
RAYMOND HATTON
VERA REYNOLDS

An Extraordinary story of Crooks, Blackmailers blended with Mystery and Romance.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6 and 9-45 p.m.

FOR ANOTHER WEEK

SHOW BOAT

Featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

The Greatest Talking and Singing Picture of all times.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1971 of 1929 (Madhavji vs. Ramji), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 7th January next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Diamond, pearl and gold ornaments such as diamond earrings, rings and sari, pearl necklace with a pendant set with emerald and diamonds, etc., gold bangles sanklas, kadas, patlis, chudis, tulse malas, necklace set with pearls, chain and megh mala with pendants buttons, links, rings, valis, vanks, ear-buttons watch-chain, chak, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA, SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Khatubai and Bai Yemnabai, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 1456 of 1929 (Khatubai, wife of Mahomed Suleman vs. Yemnabai, widow of Ali Mahomed Haji Vali Mahomed and another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 4th September, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada, on the South of Sandhurst Road and known as Plot No. 9 on the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 882 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5036 to 5039, 4984 to 4988, Cadastral Survey No. 3011 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7637 (2), 7638/39 (1), 7701, 7703, Strtet Nos. 181c/195 and bounded on the East partly by Kumbharwada Street, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by Sandhurst Road and on the South by the property belonging to Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY presents his LONDON MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO IN

That's a Good Girl

Musical Play in 2 Acts.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SECOND WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN THE IRON MASK

The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOAN CRAWFORD
JAMES MURRAY

In the M.-G.-M. Masterpiece

ROSE-MARIE

The famous musical hit now a screen triumph.

With Special Music.

THE RIALTO

To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Arabian Nights' Tale

SECRETS OF THE EAST

9 Parts

WITH BRILLIANT COLOUR SCENES.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Musical and Comedy Company will continue at the Royal Opera House throughout the coming week, when there will be several performances of that much-discussed play, "Journey's End," commence with a matinee on Tuesday. This is the play which had such a phenomenal run in London and later in New York, and the fact that it has been translated into many European languages is an indication of its wide appeal. There will be repeat performances of "That's a Good Girl" and "Funny Face" over the week-end—light fare thoroughly suited to the holiday season—whilst the staging of "Hemlet" at matinees on Christmas Day and Boxing Day will make a special appeal to students of Shakespeare who have never had an opportunity of hearing his plays from the stage. In producing such a variety of plays as those mentioned above, Mr. Salisbury is embarking upon an ambitious undertaking, and it is to be hoped that the public of Bombay will give him the support he deserves. Owing to the extra matinees, there will be very few cinema performances during the week, but at old times there will be a film programme in which the principal film, "Don't Tell the Wife," features that popular picture player, Irene Rich.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

—:o:—

The success of "Show Boat" at the Excelsior Theatre during the past week has been so great that the management has decided to continue its run throughout the Christmas holiday's and it is certain that this fine talking and singing picture will cater for a yet wider section of the public. Laura La Plante makes a charming heroine in this film, which deals with life on one of the floating theatres that are familiar visitors to up-country stations on the Mississippi River, but besides the main theme, there is a deal of additional matter very cleverly inserted—cabaret performances and the like—with the result that the picture has a wide appeal. Owing to the great length of the film, the week-end matinees will commence at three o'clock and the after-dinner show at a quarter before ten. The latest issue of the Pathe Gazette completes the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

The heart story of a crook will be screened at the Empire Theatre under the title of "Silence." In a condemned cell in an American prison, a man is to walk forth to his death within the space of a few short hours, but although he is given ample opportunity he refuses to disclose any details of the crime of which he has been convicted. And then the picture takes us back twenty years and unfolds the story of his life—much that is good, perhaps more that is bad—and love won and lost, games of chance and the bigger game of blackmail are revealed. In the end, it is shown that his silence is due to the fact that he is shielding his wife's reputation on the one hand and a rash act of his daughter's on the other. Also, he becomes a free man, although the prison authorities believe that he perished in a fire which broke out just before the time of the execution. It would be unfair to reveal all that happens, but it is a thoroughly thrilling and interesting story. H. B. Warner has in this film a role that brings out all the finer qualities of his acting, and he has seldom been seen to better advantage, whilst the other leading roles are in the capable hands of Raymond Hetton and Vera Reynolds. The Gaumont Graphic lends topical interest to the programme.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

We do not know whether there are real live film "fans" in Bombay, the people who lose no opportunity of seeing their favourite stars on the screen, but if there are, the current week's programme at the Edward Theatre will make a special appeal. At this house, a daily change of programme will enable audiences to see Richard Talmadge in seven different films, commencing with "The Cavalier" to-day and including, amongst others, "Stepping Lively" and "The New Reporter." Another screen favourite, Douglas Fairbanks, will be seen at the Empress Cinema in that fine film, "The Iron Mask," which is, of course, a continuation of the adventures of "The Three Musketeers." There will be Sunday morning shows at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Bebe Daniels has raised her ever mounting standard of excellence another notch. "Senorita" which is our best selection for Christmas week and is being shown from Saturday at the Globe Cinema Sandhurst Road is the best thing that the fascinating Bebe has ever done.' The story was made for her and affords her opportunities that outdo any she has had in the past. It's a real Bebe Daniels picture. In the first place she is cast in a Spanish role. But the real kick comes in the fact that Bebe appears through the greater part of the picture disguised as a boy. The story of "Senorita" is the kind that this fascinating Paramount star does the best. It is packed with romance and adventure and amusing situations.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

At last film producers have succeeded in translating to the screen a stage musical play without losing its beauty and charm in the transplanting. We are speaking of "Rose-Marie", the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor screen version of Arthur Hammerstein's famous stage presentation which is now playing at the Capitol Theatre. Joan Crawford, heroine of more than half a dozen big screen successes, makes an ideal Rose-Marie, the little French Canadian north woods girl about whom this melodramatic episode revolves. That Miss Crawford has carried off honours in pictures requiring a flavour of sophistication, has not deterred her in the least to dropping easily into character as the naive girl of the north. In fact it is doubtful whether her work in John Gilber's "Twelve Miles Out" and in "Winners of the Wilderness" show up Joan in as charming a role as she has in her new production.

National Liberal Federation.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

It is understood that important subjects will be coming up for decision at the 12th session of the National Liberal Federation commencing at Madras on 29th December under the presidency of Sir Phiroze Sethna. Prominent among those who are expected to take part in the conference are Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir G. M. Chitnavis and Mr. Chintamani. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

St. John Ambulance Association

—:o:—

HOME NURSING CLASS FOR WOMEN.

The examination of the Home Nursing Class for women organised by the Mehila Mandal, Parel, (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) at the Damodar Hall, Parel and conducted by Cap. G. G. Limaye, M.B.B.S., B.Hy. was examined by Dr. S. P., Swami, L M & S on Saturday, the 7th instant and the following students have been declared successful in order of merit:—

1. Miss Robecca Levi, 2. Miss Soncobai Ramchandra Raje, 3. Miss Kamalabai Kharkar, 4. Miss Yakhobeth Haeem, 5. Miss Tarabai Sitaram Karnik, 6. Miss Yakobeth Ezekiel, 7. Miss Milka Aaron, 8. Mrs. Shegula Moses, and 9. Miss Gulabbai Kesharnath Vasudeo.

Spiritualist Conference.

—:o:—

The fifth session of the All-India Spiritualist Conference will be held during the Congress week in Lahore, under the auspices of Sanatan Dharma Pratindhi Sabha, in the pandal of Mahavirdal in Lajpatrai Nagar.

The exact date and programme will be announced later on.

There will be no fee for delegates or visitors. Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, Mr. Ganesh Dutt Goswami, Mr. Harihar Swarup Shastri and other spiritualists will attend the Conference.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

—:o:—

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain closed entirely from Tuesday the 24th instant to 4th January 1930 (both days inclusive) on account of Congress Session. Important communications should be addressed to (between 25th and 31st Dec.) Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Secretary Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Lajpatrai Nagar, Lahore. Telegrams —Abidali-Congress-Lahore.

Official Business In Assembly.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Official business will be transacted in the Assembly on the following days: 20th, 27th, 29th and 30th January, 4th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th, February, and 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd March 1930.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Prov. Banking Inquiry Committee, Council Building, 11 a.m.

First M.B.B.S. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers re. election of candidates from Bombay to Legislative Assembly.

TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

Christmas Eve:—Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

Christmas Day:—Banks closed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Wall Calendars for 1930, from Messrs. Eruch D. Engineer & Co., Bombay. A wall calendar from the Modern Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—There will be a public lecture by Mr. G. Harisubbottamrao, M. L. C. (Madras), at Liberty Lodge, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. Subject: "Ideals of the Hindustani Seva Dal."

FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.—The above School has started teaching classes from I to VII standard in the premises of Municipal A. V. School, Khetwadi. All those desirous of taking the advantage of the School should see the Secretary between 7 to 9 p.m. at the address.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—The Mazagon Institute will hold its annual Dance at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday, 28th instant, at 9-30 p.m. and its Christmas Sports on New Year's Day, at 3 p.m. in the Gloria Church Compound, Gardens Road, Byculla. Very Rev. Mgr. Clement Pinto will preside at the sports.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of November, 1929, was 2,099 of which 1,015 were women and 1,084 children, 565 boys and 519 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 84.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Wednesday, the 25th December, 1929, and Wednesday, the 1st January, 1930, will be Post Office holidays on account of "Christmas" and "New Year's Day" respectively.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and Town Sub-Offices including those Telegraph branches of the combined offices will, on these days observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND AND HAKIM AJMAL KHAN ANNIVERSARIES.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall to celebrate the Anniversaries of the late Swami Shradhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Messrs. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, B. G. Kher, Ali Bahadur Khan and P. R. Lele will speak.

BOMBAY "G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE (DADAR).—A vacancy having arisen in the number of elected delegates of the Lahore Congress from this ward nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar, upto 9 a.m. (S. T.), on Tuesday (the 24th inst.). If more than one application is received, voting will take place at the said Congress Office, on the same date from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.—The members of the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union of Chapel Road, Bandra, under the direction of Mr. Lawrence D'Mello, will present their 16th Annual Open Air Variety Entertainment on X'mas Day, 25th inst., at 8 p.m. in the St. Peter's Compound, Bandra under the presidentship of Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias.

The programme consists of humorous musical and farcical items as also a Marathi farce entitled:—Letao (pigling).

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G I P Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

Programme.—1. March. The Desert Song, Romberg; 2. Two Hungarian Dances Nos. 1 and 2, Brahms; 3. Selection, Lilac Time, Schubert; 4. Gavotte, Hearts and Flowers, Tobani; 5. Patrol, The Siamese, Lincke; 6. Selection, The New Moon, Romberg; 7. Fox Trot, Sarah Jane, Gilbert; 8. Selection, A Runaway Girl, Caryll; 9. Finale, Bacchanalia, Finck.

A FOUR YEAR GIRL'S DEATH.

—:o:—

Not Warned In Time.

"The accident can be attributed to the negligence of the man who was posted on duty to warn children off the road while the work of tile turning was going on". This rider was added by the City Coroner's Jury in returning a verdict of accidental death concerning the tragic end of a four-year old Mogul girl, named Siddikka Ali Aga at an inquest held on Sunday. It appeared that the mangolore tiles of a three storied building at Bhendi Bazar were being turned over. The deceased girl who was living in a neighbouring chawl with her father, a hotel keeper, was passing the building when a tile fell accidentally on her head. She was removed to the hospital where she died of a fracture of the skull.

SLIPPED HER FOOT.

—:o:—

Hindu Womanis Death.

The Bombay City Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Koinabai, a Hindu woman, residing in the B. D. D. chawls at Sewri. Her husband giving evidence stated that the deceased had a fall near the tap about a week ago and sustained a wound. Two days later she attended the mill and was being treated by the mill doctor. The wound grew worse until she had to be removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died of tetanus on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of death due to tetanus following injuries due to an accidental fall.

MR. K. H. SETALVAD.

—:o:—

Among those who arrived by the incoming mail steamer on Friday, last was Mr. K. H. Setalvad, who returned to Bombay after a world tour covering Great Britain, Europe and Canada and the United States of America. Mr. Setalvad is one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. General Agents in India of the Manufactures Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Setalvad left India last July for Canada in connection with his Company's business. His visit synchronised with the Annual Con-

Mr. K. H. Setalvad of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., who returned to Bombay after an extensive world tour.

vention of the Two Hundred Thousand Club inaugurated by the Manufacturers to promote healthy rivalry among the field workers of the Company. Mr. Setalvad's admission to this inner circle, the 'santum sactorum' of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. is a remarkable testimony to his firm's high standing in the insurance world and the undoubted influence that its members wield.

This is the second trip of Mr. Setalvad to Toronto, the last occasion he visited the place being in 1925 as a guest of the Company at the official opening of the Headquarters' Office at Toronto.

MUSLIM WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

Assailant Under Arrest.

Zohra, a young Muslim woman, was stabbed to death by her paramour in a broad day light at Bhendi Bazar, on Sunday. The assailant who is a stout Muslim was arrested by the police on the spot.

It appears that Zohra was passing along Bhendi Bazar on Sunday at 4-45 p.m. when a Mahomedan named Yusuf Abdul set upon her and stabbed her four times on her body with the result she died in the Hospital. The motive for the crime is said to be her marriage with another man. She was formerly a mistress of the assailant.

Sub-Inspector Rane and Deputy Inspector Assanalli instituted inquiries and the assailant has been arrested.

INWARD AIRMAILS.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Inward airmails are expected on Monday.

PLEADER CENSURED BY HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

False Charge Of Bribery Against Judge.

Mr. Durlabhji R. Desai, a pleader of Bulsar, Surat District, was reprimanded by Justice Sir Norman Kemp and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court for his unprofessional conduct.

This was in respect of certain reckless allegations of bribery against Mr. Chhotubhai N. Desai, recently Sub-Judge of Bulsar, in the course of an enquiry held by the District Supdt. of Police at the instance of the Bombay Government. The pleader was charged with having, out of private grudge and malice, made false allegations of bribery and corruption against the judge in the presence of responsible Government officers. Secondly, that he put up persons to make such allegations and to see the judge and extort money from him.

The District Judge who held an enquiry found that the allegations of bribery were quite false, but he came to the conclusion that there was no malice but error of judgment on the part of the pleader, which was a redeeming feature that saved him from losing his sanad.

Their Lordships agreed with the District Judge and reprimanded the pleader.

School Of Indian Music Examination Results.

—:o:—

Following candidates have passed successfully in the Annual Examination held on 12th December, 1929:—

VOCAL MUSIC.

1st Trem.—Miss Ambu Bhatavadeker, Miss Gargi Bhatavadeker, Mrs. Sumati Chatrapati, Mrs. Sumitra Desai, Mr. D. V. Deshapande, Mr. R. K. Gawanker, Miss Radha Kodical, Miss Manorama Kodical, Miss Pramila Kamat, Miss Lila Kate, Mr. R. M. Kulkarni, Mr. N. A. Manker, Mr. L. T. Merchant, Miss Vatsala Nadgir, Miss Gharu Navalker, Miss Sharada Pai, Miss Phiroz Pathare, Mr. D. K. Pathare, Miss Shanta Rane, Mr. M. D. Samant, Mr. M. A. Shetty.

2nd Term.—Miss Shanta Amaladi, Miss Malati Bhide, Miss Sulpchana Godambe, Miss Shanta Kopiker, Mrs. Malviya, Mr. Namjoshi N. M., Miss Hira Shete, Miss Padmini Shete.

3rd Term.—Mr. R. V. Bhangale, Mrs. Godavari Sathe, Mr. S. Achyuta.

HARMONIUM CLASS.

1st Term.—Miss Ambu Bhatavadeker, Miss Gargi Bhatavadeker, Mr. N. R. Karkul, Master Lele, Mrs. H. P. Nagarker, Mr. B. V. Paranjape, Miss Girja P. Raut, Miss Shanta Rane.

2nd Term.—Miss Shanta Amladi, Miss Rukma Godambe, Miss Shanta Kopiker, Miss Pramile Kamat, Mr. N. M. Namjoshi.

DILRUBA CLASS.

Miss Hira Bhatt, Mr. D. V. Deshapande, Miss Lila Oak, Mrs. Shantabai Ragde, Mrs. Sorab Muktabai, Mrs. Savitribai Ugranker.

TABALA CLASS.

Mr. G. M. Athavale, Mrs. Maniben Manji, Mr. Gulabsing M. Merchant, Mrs. Godavaribai Sathe.

SATAR CLASS.

Mrs. Sumitra Desai, Miss Radha Kodikal, Miss Manorama Kodikal.

Government Ayurvedic School, Patna.

—:o:—

The following students are declared to have passed the Final Degree Examination in Ayurveda, held in the month of September 1929. (The names are arranged in order of merit):—

1st Class:—1. Jagdish Narain Sharma; 2. Raksh Pathak; 3. Bhrigurayashram Misra.

2nd Class:—1. Mahadeva Jha.

3rd Class:—1. Awadhesh Kumar Pandey.

"Voice Of Aryavarta."

—:o:—

Dr. Bhagat Ram Saigal, an honorary missionary of the Arya Sardvedeshik Sabha (All-Indian Aryan League) Delhi who has done much Colonial work, is now bringing out from London a monthly paper called "The Voice of Aryavarta" to spread the message of Vedic Philosophy, Culture and Aryan Civilization in England and Europe. The yearly subscription is 10 shillings. Full address is, 43, Heath Field Garden, Golders Green, London N. W.

Death Due To Burns.

—:o:—

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's Jury on Sunday, at an inquest held over the body of Chanchalbai, a Hindu woman, aged 24. On Friday last the deceased who was living with her husband at Chembur was cooking food near a "segri" when her sari accidentally caught fire. She was soon enveloped in flames and by the time she was rescued had sustained severe burns all over the body. She died in the K. E. M. Hospital the next day due to shock following extensive burns.

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Smith Takes Lead For First Time.

LONDON Dec. 20.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Billiards match at Birmingham:—

Willie Smith 21,530
Walter Lindrum 21,144

Smith in the evening for the first time took the lead. His breaks to day included one of 695. Reuter.

News From Broach.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Broach Dec. 20.

The weather has taken the unusual form. It rained heavily yesterday from morning till midday. This has intensified the previous cold. The sky is still overcast.

GANDHARVA NIKATAN.

The Gandharva Nikatan of this city celebrated its annual atherring on 14th December. Pandit Vishnu Digamber played wonderfully on his musical instruments and the audience heard him with rapt attention. Pandit Omkaranth refuted certain allegations and declared that he was willing to coach up students in music irrespective of caste and creed.

BABY WEEK.

Now it has been definitely known that the "Baby Week" will be celebrated here from 31st December to 2nd January 1930. J. D. Vakil hall will be utilised for the said purpose. The programme is fully packed and it contains some lively features such as, cinema show, health exhibition, singing and health procession.

—:o:—

INDAN LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries Indian Library Conference write:—

The 8th (All-India) session of the Indian Library Conference will be held at Lahore on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, under the Presidency of Dr. P. C. Roy, in which librarians, library trustees, professors, teachers, steudents, and all others who are interested in library work all over India will participate, to consider the development of libraries, efficiency in library service, advancement of library science, and spread of education among the people through libraries. It is also desired to prepare a scheme of Adult Education to be laid before the Government and people by opening libraries and reading-rooms and with them night schools in all towns and villages in India. With the Conference a Library Exhibition will be held where picture-books, juvenile literature, travelling libraries, books on library science, and important publications on other sciences and arts, periodicals, manuscripts, rare books, educational films, library supplies, material for library equipment, kindergarten, books written in easy language on popular scientific subjects, pictures of prominent authors, educationalists, libraries and educational institutions, and maps, paintings, etc., will be exhibited.

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SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR MARATHI SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Exhibition Of Handicrafts.

The opening ceremony of the Handicraft Exhibition of the above school was performed by Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, on Saturday, in the Prarthana Mandir, Bombay. Mr. V. B. Volanker, Superintendent, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar School, gave in brief the history of the school and dwelt on the various exhibits made by the boys and girls such as those of paper, card-board, wood, thread, wool, clay and wax and the Scene of the village Golwad, Taluka Dahanu, District Thana, and the various exhibits made by the teachers of the school such as an Indian Village, a map of Indian showing the various crops, an Open Air School and the curriculum to be followed in the teaching of Sloyd Work.

Mrs. Shafi Tyabji acted as the judge and selected 5 exhibits of boys and 5 of girls for prizes. Mrs. Tyabji distributed the prizes.

In declaring the Exhibition open Mrs. Shafi Tyabji showed how the school had been making all round progress and how it deserved the encouragement and support of the Municipal Schools Committee and of the public. After a vote of thanks by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar, she declared the Exhibition open to the public.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1929.

FINANCE MEMBER'S "NO."

—:o:—

The expectations the public were entertaining with regard to some important change in the exchange situation on the return of Sir George Schuster from England have been falsified and the reaction will prove bitter indeed. There was no plausible reason why those expectations were formed and hopes entertained. There were merely rumours of the kind which are usually circulated in the bazar without any cause or foundation. There were certain factors which gave an air of plausibility to these rumours. Sir George Schuster's hurried departure for England, the Viceregal statement regarding the political situation, want of export bills, the inability of Government to maintain their ratio, were among some of those incidents which emboldened our financial prophets and rumourmongers to opine that the ratio would be changed and that the first push back would be to 1s. 5d. The interview, therefore, of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber with the Finance Member was looked forward to with anxious expectancy. The President of the Chamber in introducing his subject did not make a long speech but contented himself with just mentioning the points on which his Committee desired information. The Committee had made an interesting suggestion some time back that a Conference should be convened of the representatives of the interests concerned to consider the present exchange situation, which, in view of the deflations to the extent of Rs. 20 crores, had become almost impossible for trade and industries. The Finance Member gave a categorical negative to the suggestion on the ground, among others, that there could be no worse mistake than to change the ratio once it had been fixed. On this reasoning it was a very great mistake on the part of the Government of India to change the ratio of 16d. which had been in force for more than two decades and had apparently worked well. If a wrong has been done, and it has been admitted as such by even many of the former opponents of the 16d. ratio, it is the plain and obvious duty of Government to undo it and set themselves right in the moral judgment of the world by frankly admitting their mistake.

The adjustment of the Indian conditions has not yet taken place to the 18d. rato and it may take a good many years for the process to be completed, apart from the enormity of the wrong done to the country. Is it not, therefore, more advisable to make a change now rather than wait for some more years by which time the ruin of Indian trade, agriculture and industries will have been completed? We are surprised at Sir George remarking that the maintenance of the rupee at 18d. was not the cause of the present depression of industries in the country and that it was not having a devitalising effect. The history of our staple industries during the last few years is not a secret one. The epidemic of strikes, absence of profits, increase in liquidations, middle class unemployment are symptomatic of the economic disease from which the country suffers. All these factors which are at present so glaringly apparent cannot surely have made their appearance merely as fortuitous circumstances having no connection with the trade and industries of the country, nor can they be considered as a good omen for its prosperity. Leading Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Association have been complaining about depression. Surely they are all not incorrigible pessimists, nor would Sir George Schuster place the Governor of Bombay among the pessimists as he also sang a dirge about the textile industry of Bombay in his speech before the Associated Chambers.

We sympathise with the Finance Member in the burden he has to carry on his back like a veritable Old Man of the Sea, specially as it was not he who was responsible for the present situation but has to carry on as best as he can in the circumstances the policy laid down by his predecessor. The Government machinery is such that he cannot change it at once even if he wants to. We must, therefore assure him that the criticism directed against the ratio policy is not his condemnation but is merely a sign-post to him to avoid certain pitfalls. At the same time it is a reminder to him that if he wants to help Indian trade and industries he will have to take courage in his hands and strike out a new path. Our reading of the Indian political and financial situation is that one who is afraid is lost. It is true that Lord Irwin and his Council have already undertaken a heavy responsibility with regard to the political situation and it would be difficult for them to undertake this financial task which is no less complicated and delicate than the political one. But the work will have to be done sooner or later and the earlier it is begun the better.

A WELCOME MOVE.

—:o:—

It is very interesting to learn that Sir Mahomed Shafi, who defied and split the All-India Muslim League, scrapped the Congress-League Pact of 1927, and missed no opportunity of discrediting the All-Parties' efforts for a communal settlement, has now found it necessary to publish an open letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the need for inter-communal unity preliminary to the Round Table Conference. We welcome the letter as being indicative of a conviction that the Indian communal questions can be permanently settled only by Indians and not by an alien Commission or an alien Government and that without a preliminary communal settlement no Round Table Conference can be a complete success. We have over and over again ponted out the danger of the delay in adjusting the outstanding Hindu-Muslim differences and have emphasised the need on the part of the Hindus of meeting the Muslim demand for one-third representation in the Central Legislature in a generous spirit. But Sir Mahomed is wrong in putting all the blame for the Hindu-Muslim disagreement on the Hindu Mahasabha. Nor is the Conference which he suggests representative enough as he has carefully excluded all those Muslims who have substantially or wholly accepted the Nehru settlement. Besides, the Hindu-Muslim question, so far as the Punjab is concerned, needs to be discussed along with the claim of the Sikhs. It is understood that Pundit Motilal Nehru has had a prolonged interview with Sikh leaders at Lahore and has found their attitude fairly reasonable. A small but representative committee may go into the whole question on the basis of the Congress-League Pact of 1927 or the Nehru settlement early during the Congress week. If only the representatives of the different communities enter upon the task in a true nationalist spirit, it would not be impossible for them to arrive at a settlement, which may later be ratified by the Congress and the communal conferences concerned.

NO MORE NONSENSE.

—:o:—

Mr. Lloyd George is being hit back in the same coin by the Labourites in Britain. To his threat that he intends to prosecute a regular campaign of denunciation, during Christmas, of the MacDonald Government Coal Mines Bill, the "Daily Herald" asks the Labour Party to reply by saying they will get ready for a general election, asking the country for an absolute majority to promote their social welfare legislation. Labour's New Year Motto, the "Daily Herald" says, should be "Get Ready for the General Election". Nobody, of course, desires a general election in Britain immediately. None of three political parties is in a position to spend the enormous amount of money which an appeal to the country entails. But the fact that Labour will stand "no more nonsense" from the Liberals will have a chastening effect upon Mr. Lloyd George and his followers.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

A SELF-LESS GUIDE.

(By G. K. N.)

To-day is the day of the passing of one of India's sons whose memory the nation will not willingly let die,—Swami Shraddhanand. We Parsis have perpetuated the custom of remembering the honoured departed on certain days. There has descended to us an old catalogue of names in a partly incoherent Avesta fragment, very many of which are historical. We recite them to refresh our frail memory and as a mark of respect. The list surprises us; for it includes non-Iranian names. No doubt, this vindicates the spirit of the broad-mindedness of the original composer. If the love which the Swami bore to the Parsi community were wider known, the grateful community would not be slow to commemorate his activities. I came to know him when he had grown gray in the service of his country. He had outlived the period of calumny and lived down puny traducers from his own community. But my admiration for him had been evoked by the "Vedic Magazine" which his 'Gurukul' issued. How closely the chants of the Vedas come to the mangled linguistic ruins which are assumed to embody the doctrine of Zoroaster!

PARSI-HINDU KINSHIP.

Swami Shraddhanand was intensely pre-occupied by the national movement. Religion, despite what may be said to the contrary, was emphasised by him to the right measure and no more. It was a pleasant sight to see him converse with Mussalmans of broad views. When he came down to Navsari where he had Parsi admirers like Dr. Dordi, he imparted to the amazement of the unlearned historic facts. The Parsis in his eye were the more loyal custodians of Aryan traditions in some respects than the Hindus of the higher caste. The sacred thread, he expounded, was the privilege of both man and woman of the ancient sacerdotal order of Aryawarta. The later ages degraded the Hindu woman and deprived her of it. The Parsi woman still bears it as a symbol of faith. These facts and many more I recall not because he would assign any fanatic weight to all antiquated usages. They are of consequence in reminding us that the great Hindu community, with its endless rites; ceremonies, ritual and customs is kin with the Parsis. When he delivered his speech at the 'Buddha Society' on the reforms of Buddha insisting upon the evils of caste and expostulating with its unthinking upholders, he spoke in accent of a North-Indian orator whose fluent sentences lent impressive effect to sincerity. On the woes of the widowed child the Swami could never tire to expatiate. Here he did unambiguous justice to Islam. Why should not a merciful Mosiem deliver from unspeakable torment innocent girls whose inhuman surroundings condemned her to an existence which is but a long continuity of physical sorrow.

INTENSE PATRIOTISM.

It was liberal education to hear his type of speakers, his peers like the late great Lala Lajpat Rai, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is spared to us. Contrast their spontaneous flow with the speech of to-day's youth loaded with uncouth and fanatic denaturalisation of most expressive Persian terms. They substitute for the latter their assumed equivalents in obsolete Sanskrit words. They prove a mis-fit. They invest the powerful and verile language of Hindustan with a piebald cover meant to symbolise nationalism, but calculated in actuality to disfigure a noble idiom.

Swami Shraddhanand was inspired by an intense love for his country. He belied the traditional meek Hindu. The fearlessness with which he assailed the superstitutions, not of the non-Hindus but of the Brahmins, commands our reverence. Gandhiji has made revelations with regard to the barbarous cruelty with which some of the Hindus extract milk from the cow whom they profess to worship. The flaming indictment of Swami against the Brahmin and the Baniya using tallow to adulterate ghee and selling only the sly the cow that had gone dry to the butcher is terrible to read. In the words of Mr. Tairsee these people do make Miss Mayos. And it argues for the im-

(Continued on page 9.)

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL.

"NATIONALISM A DISEASE IN SUBJECT RACES."

(By B. M. D.)

In this article we shall dedicate a few instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the Education Department, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the Coastal Trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical, propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

"A POLITICAL DANGER."

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Ex-Minister of Education, United Provinces, says:—

"It is a matter of common notority that during the whole period of British rule, the policy has been to prevent mass education to any great extent, because mass education, according to an English authority is a political danger in a subject country."

Henry Dodwell, Professor of History and Culture of the British Dominions in Asia, in the University of London, writes in his "Sketch of the History of India" published in 1925 that British interests forbade technical education in India.

The "Leader" (of the 21st November 1928) said:—

"Poor Jamshedji Tata had to break his heart over the projected (Science Research) Institute owing to Government's apathy amounting to antipathy." The same paper (of the same date) says:—

"That mass education in a subject country is a political danger was the opinion of a former head of our local Government."

The "Modern Review" (of June 1924) said:—

"A gentleman who once occupied a high position in the Educational Department told us things which led us to conclude that one of the reasons why he would have been glad if all the Government schools had been wrecked by Non-co-operators is that the teachers are obliged to tell their boys and girls sickening falsehoods and half-truths on Empire Day."

THE DISTINCTION.

An Englishman who was the Principal of a College in Bengal said:—

"I had been brought up to regard nationalism aa a virtue in my own people or even among foreigners in history books, but as a disease in subject races." According to the figures quoted by the Education Minister in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 7th. August, 1928, the Government grant in European primary and secondary schools was Rs. 48.5 and Rs. 59.03 respectively; while in the Indian primary and secondary schools, it was only Rs. 1.3 and Rs. 4.9 respectively! Acharya Ramdeo of the Gurukul University said:—

"Three decades before Mr. Macaulay arrived in India, Thackeray wrote on behalf of Lord William Bentinck, 'We do not want (Indian) Generals, Statesmen and Legislators; we want industrious husbandmen.'

"In support of this view, Macaulay wrote: 'We must do our best to form (in India) a class who must be interpreters between us and the millions we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, opinions, words and intellect. Uprooting of a vernacular was the extermination of a race or at least of all its peculiar characteristics. Speech, thought and words were so closely bound up that it is impossible to separate them'."

"New India" (of the 22nd. March, 1928) wrote:—

"Sir Phiroze Sethna, a Member of the Skeen Committee, gave some interesting reasons in the Council of State why the Report (favouring the establishment of a Sandhurst College in India for the military training of Indian youths) was rejected. If an Indian Sandhurst were established, the rate of Indianisation (in the ranks of officers) of the Indian army would, in his view, be accelerated, and this the Government wanted to prevent."

The same paper (of the 11th December, 1926) wrote:—

"The idea of a School of Mines originated with the (Indian) Industrial Commission, but it has

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

No Response Yet.

The "Times of India" is right enough in regarding Mr. Fenner Brockway's motion in the Commons as Parliament's "message of good-will" to India and a unanimous welcome to the proposed Round Table Conference. But, as we have often said before, mere words of good-will cannot do duty for right timely action. Nor is it logical for our contemporary to argue that because the whole Parliament and some Indians have unconditionally welcomed the Conference, the Congress should do likewise. The Congress made its own offer of co-operation a year ago and leading Congressmen have more recently re-stated the offer with special reference to the proposed Conference. Even schoolboys will not believe that Mr. Fenner Brockway's resolution is by itself any satisfactory response to that offer. It does not much matter whether in fulfilling the conditions stated by the Congress leaders the initiative is taken by the Viceroy or the Secretary of State. What does matter is that the conditions should be fulfilled substantially and in time.

Prestige.

A correspondent of the "Tmes", touring with the Viceroy, has been at some pains to make the public believe that it is not the Viceroy who invited Indian leaders to a Conference, but that the leaders themselves sought interviews with the Viceroy. We doubt if the fact is as reported by the correspondent, for we would gladly credit the Viceroy with a greater sense of responsibility than of petty prestige. The leaders had done their part by issuing their manifesto and were only awaiting the response from Government. If the Viceroy felt the need of consulting them before arriving at any decision, it only showed his sincerity in the matter. However, a better test of his sincerity will be the result of the Conference than his initiative in convening it.

One More Liquor Shop.

In a letter, published elsewhere, under the title "Is the Minister helpless?" a correspondent draws the attention of the Bombay public to the opening of a new foreign liquor shop in the premises of the Jer Mahal Estate at Dhobi Talao. He points out that the respectable residents of the locality including the teachers in the neighbouring schools submitted a petition to the authorities against the nuisance as the new shop was calculated, owing to its peculiar position and secret access to it, to turn a quiet place into a haunt of undesirables. It is significant that the police authorities themselves objected to the opening of the shop in that particular locality. All these protests, however, seem to have been in vain and the Excise Minister, who always swears by Prohibition, appears to have either approved of or acquiesced in the decision of the Excise Department. The regard to public opinion or civic Minister might have paid some decencies. If he persists in flouting public opinion, the residents of the locality may consider the desirability of picketing the liquor shop in a peaceful manner. We wonder how a Minister can consistently praise Prohibition and at the same time force liquor shops on unwilling people.

Welcome Move.

In the "Deutsche Rundschau", a monthly periodical the first number of which is before us, Prof. Jadhav, its editor, makes a welcome effort to afford facilities for the study of German by our university students preparing for the M.Sc., and medical courses. The journal which Prof. Jadhav edits will also serve as the publicity organ of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft"—"German Club",—an institution which has been recently established in Bombay "to encourage the study of German and to bring about opportunities for an interchange of ideas between Indians and Germans on an intellectual platform". The University of Bombay should take steps to provide adequately for the teaching of German. For some mysterious reasons it has not done this as yet. Prof. Jadhav's efforts to help students anxious to learn the language will, therefore, be greatly appreciated by them.

Her Difficulty.

Superior Purzon: "My deah young lady, I don't like to remark, but I do object—ah—to youh bathing suit."

Lady Bather: "Oh, how you talk! They wouldn't allow me to bathe without it."

BUILDERS OF INDIAN NATION.

YOUTHS' DUTY TO PROVIDE MATERIAL.

Sir Sultan Ahmed's Advice To Graduates.

Addressing the Convocation of the Punjab University, Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, in the course of his speech said:—

In all human effort, it is certainly a useful thing to have a clear-cut idea of the goal sought to be reached. I can also understand the desirability of pitching ideals on as lofty a plane as possible on the principle that he who would shoot high must aim at the sky. So far as education is concerned, is proper ideals have been formulated by a host of thinkers ever since people began to think, and anybody in search of educational ideals may have as many as he wants if he only takes the trouble to look up what has been said on the subject by eminent men of all ages. If you want to supplement the accumulated store of human wisdom by what practical men in touch with current Indian problems have to add, I think you may for a choice take up any of the two recent pronouncements on the subject—one by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Address to the Universities Conference held at Delhi in October last and the other by the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission.

Speaking of the essential functions of a university, His Excellency said that if he had to answer in a sentence the question "what do we really expect from and what is essentially the function of a university?" he should say that the function of a university was to create and maintain standards by which he meant principally three things—first, the standard of learning and research second, the standard of judgment, and third the standard of conduct.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1929.

IS EDUCATION A PANACEA FOR ALL ILLS?

Throughout ages, learned men have been laying down ideals and methods which have been followed and explored in the hope that humanity has at last stumbled upon the grand arcanum by which its dross could be converted into gold. Every conceivable change in the educational system has been proclaimed as the only one by which men can be drilled into honesty, efficiency, and prosperity in the same manner in which certain medicines are advertised as capable of curing every disease. Yet as the years roll on the world discovers that its complaints have hardly lessened, and that there is as much stupidity, incompetence and want as ever. Then the cry is raised that something is wrong with the system of education; its ideals and methods must be changed. And then we have new theories and new organisation, new prophets and new gospels, and all these are taken up with avidity by a world anxious for an elixir of national life and steeped by the propaganda of our social alchemists in the faith that education is the panacea for all evils.

Without the least pretence to find out and place before you any clear-cut formula which will solve our difficulties, I venture to make a few observations based on my experience of and close association with educational problems and university education in my own Province. The great problem that must engage our attention at present is that of preventing overcrowding of our universities with men who are not profiting either intellectually or materially by their university training though the number of students at the universities is yet much too low compared with the population of India. We have always before us the sorry spectacle of the Indian graduate thrown adrift into the world slenderly equipped for the battle of life and thus contributing to the waste of human power that is telling terribly on ideals—individual as well as social. The main reasons of this tragedy are (1) the total absence of any definite aim of the students receiving education at the universities and (2) the woeful one-sidedness of our university education.

START WITH DEFINITE AIM.

There can be no doubt that at present we are entrusting youth with rich assets which it does know how to utilise either in its own behalf or on behalf of the society. In order to avoid this tragedy of misdirected educational effort, it is highly essential that our teachers should study the needs of the student and his propensities and to find out the work for which he is best suited and in which he is likely to prove more successful. In short our young men should start with a definite aim before them.

"Fixity of purpose is of paramount importance to human beings as it is to rivers." Let our youths be directed towards a fixed object in life on which they should concentrate all their powers and ambitions; but this cannot be effectively achieved so long as we have to fit the child to a standard curriculum and not the curriculum to the child.

The one-sidedness of our system of education can be very much minimised if we emphasise the vocational side of education and switch off the overflowing stream of students into new channels of instruction and thus remedy what is admittedly a very serious state of things.

There is perhaps still one other direction in which the one-sidedness of our university education can be reduced. Lord Beaconsfield once said that it is a holy thing to see a nation saved by its youth. I think the time has come in the life of this country when her young sons can have greater opportunities to serve her in the larger interests of the whole community. In this connection a question arises as to how far our system of education should concern itself in equipping the young with those branches of human knowledge which are most definitely connected with social problems. In a broader sense, the purpose of all education is to prepare the individual for citizenship and to inculcate in him a sense of duty to others. Political advancement will be on a surer and firmer foundation if there are corresponding social reforms effected. Indian youth has to adopt this attitude of mind in the task of building the Indian nation and gaining through his efforts the most cherished ideal of attaining for his country a proper place in the British Commonwealth. The energy of our youth and his equipment in the varied branches of learning should be utilised for constructive purposes which may be produitive of real good to the country.

ADVICE TO YOUNG GRADUATES

Before I conclude my address, let me offer you my sincerest and heartiest congratulations on your success. You will now leave the learned precincts and enter upon actual business of life. You will have in the course of your lives to serve your country in some way or other. India's political future with all its implications of civil and military obligations depends upon you and others like you and there has never been so great a call as now, upon your energies and intelligence for public servnce, energies and intelligence for public service. On you will now mostly rest the responsibility of filling the public services and according to the conception you form of your functions and opportunities will depend the extent to which India will be well or badly served in the years to come. It is for you to provide good material to build the Indian nation. My considered message to you is to make the purpose of your lives creative and not destructive, to aim at reconciling differences and respecting opposing views. Live to be a patriot, but remember that patriotism is worthy and noble if it means not the subjugation of any section of the people, but the liberty and independence of all; if it means not race-hate and rivalry but the brotherhood of all; if it means not another bloody chapter in social competition, but beginning of world co-operation; if it means world unity, world peace under world law and not a continuance of that senseless battle of the kites and crows, which unfortunately is not foreign to the pages of the history of the Punjab in recent years.

"VICTIMS OF FALSEHOOD & VITUPERATION."

(Continued from page 1.)

credentials of certain leader and representatives of Indian States and their Subjects, His Highness proceeded:—

"The first thing that strikes one as extremely strange and significant is that some bodies, styling themselves as the Indian States' People's Conference, with their Headquarters at Bombay, have to go to British India to find their presidents, like my friends Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. If these institutions and persons really claim to speak for, and come from, and to be really representative of, 'bona fide' States subjects, it is difficult to believe that they cannot get suitable leaders from the States subjects of any one of the 108 Indian States to preside over their deliberations. However, worthy such presidents from British India may be, it is inevitable that they cannot be intimately possessed of inside, personal knowledge of the States.

WORDS AND ACTIONS DIFFER.

I am the first to admit that we should be Indians first and British Indians, or the people of Indian India afterwards; but this must surely be subject to the essential qualification that nothing should be said or done by us which involves disloyalty or harm to, or a violation of the rights of, the States, or anything which is contrary to the obligations entered into by the States with the Crown. But read what is said at such conferences and other occasions and it will show how far such so-called leaders of subjects of States are inspired by patriotism and regard for the welfare of their States and their fellow subjects. Although the Princes and their Governments are fighting for safeguarding the sovereignty and inherent and undisputed rights of the States—such sovereignty being shared by the people as well as by the Rulers of the States—the so-called representatives of subjects have not hesitated to pass resolutions approving and supporting schemes and proposals which would in certain instances not only deprive the States of their sovereignty, but would further more involve a violation of the rights guaranteed to the Rulers and subjects of States by Treaties and otherwise, as for instance, their supporting a scheme where a definite position of subordination and inferiority was proposed to be assigned to the States 'vis-a-vis' British India—and yet these gentlemen pose as special friends and guardians of the rights of the people of the States.

About the so-called friends and subjects of the Indian States, I said in my Administrative Conference Speech that the activities of such persons were not really so much concerned with the welfare of the States, but that their principal aim was to injure the Rulers of the States, and that in their bias and campaign against the Princes they were in effect trying to injure not only the Rulers and their Governments but also their subjects, which consisted not merely of the noisy elements and malcontents, but also of other communities and classes and interests with important stakes in the land.

STATES SUBJECTS AND R. T. CONFERENCES.

And now to revert to what I alluded earlier in my speech, namely, the claim put forward by certain persons on behalf of the subjects of Indian States for the representation of their subjects as a separate and independent party, sitting and negotiating on an equal footing with the Rulers, at the proposed Conference in England. I referred to the subject very brieuy in the course of my interview when asked about the attitude of the Princes in regard to the invitation to a Round Table Conference by the All-Parties Convention; and I was both surprised and sorry to see in a certain section of the Press my remarks on the subject described as bellicose. And numerouse instances are forthcoming of what I said having been deliberately mis represented, misconstrued and distorted with the obvious object of causing mischief between the Rulers and the ruled in the Indian States, and alienating and estranging the loyalty, devotion and affection of States' subjects towards their Rulers, and creating—totally unnecessary and uncalled for—apprehensions and alarm in the minds of the 'bona fide,' loyal subjects of the States. Various remarks and pleadings have been attributed to me in this connection which afford a temptation to expose such mischievous activities in detail; but, it would be "infra dig" and a waste of time and energy to deal with them at any length.

INVITATIONS TO R. T. CONFERENCE.

It was on the 10th August, 1929, that Pandit Motilal Nehru wrote a letter to His Highness the Maharajah Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, extending to him, and through him Their Highnesses the Members of the Chamber of Princes, a most cordial invitation to appoint representatives to confer with the Committee of the Convention on the points mentioned in the resolution of the All-Parties Convention of the 1st January, 1929, already alluded to above.

Although no mention was made of the point in the invitation to His Highness the Chancellor it was clear from what appeared in some newspapers that an invitation had since, or about the same time, also been actually conveyed separately to the "peoples" of the Indian States, and that some alleged States Subjects Conferences had already appointed so-called States subjects to represent the States independently, and on an equal basis with the Rulers and Governments of States, at such a Round Table Conference; and it needs to be borne in mind that the All-Parties Convention resolution moreover authorized direct correspondence with the "States 'and peoples' organizations" on such matters as the appointment of their representatives and arranging for the Conference.

This invitation was considered by Their Highnesses of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in Delhi in Ocober last, and a reply was accordingly sent conveying thanks for the invitation and saying that, as the invitation was extended to Their Highnesses the Members of Chambers of Princes, and the functions of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes being well defined, that Committee did not find itself in a position to commit the Princes as a body to any decision in regard to such a matter, and adding that the invitation would therefore be placed before Their Highnesses the Members of the Chamber of Princes in February next when they meet in Delhi in connection with the Session of the Chamber of Princes.

PERSONAL VIEWS.

It will thus be obvious that, in voicing my opinion on the subject in the Interview to the Associated Press last November, I was only giving expression to my personal views. At the same time it will be obvious that the Viceregal Pronouncement and the announcement of the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene a Conference in England will have a direct influence on the decision which Their Highnesses may arrive at in February next on the subject; and it was hence that I further expressed my personal opinion that a Conference such as that planned by the All-Parties Convention had now become superfluous.

NO PERSONAL MEELINGS.

It should be apparent that these objections on the part of the Princes and States are due not to any personal feelings against British India or its leaders but because principles of far-reaching political imporance are involved and because there are inherent constitutional difficulties as well. Nor should my remarks be misunderstood as implying that I am opposed to British Indian leaders and the Rulers and Ministers of the Indian States Governments coming together in a friendly way with the object of clearing misunderstandings, and comprehending each other's standpoints and for the purpose of frank and informal exchange of friendly views on matters of mutual interest. In common with other Princes, I and Sir Manubhai Mehta derived much pleasure from such informal talks with some of the more prominent leaders of British India in Delhi last Spring; and it is because I am a believer in the advantages of such a course that—when I was Honorary General Secretary to the Princes' Conference, the precursor of the present day Chamber of Princes—such informal and friendly talks were arranged on previous occasions as for instance, at Patiala in January 1918, when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were under contemplation, and about which I made a more detailed statement in my Speech in nSeptember, 1928.

HAVE FAITH IN RULERS.

In concluding the speech today, I would say to the overwhelming majority of the 'bona fide' and loyal subjects of Indian States—have faith in your Rulers and Governments; they are fighting, and will continue to fight, your battles for you, their subjects, to the utmost power and ability; they are fighting for the whole State—consisting of you as well as their Governments, and not for the selfish ends of the Princes or for any other unworthy motives. To the leaders of British India, I would, in all sincerity and good feeling, appeal once again to show, as His Highness the Aga Khan has said in his article in the London "Times," the courage, the forbearance and the fundamental liberalism in regard to each and every party concerned; and to bear in mind that the adjustment of the relations of the Indian States to a Dominion India will need the patience, courage and tact that are essential to true statesmanship.

LOOKING FORWARD TO INDIA'S GOLDEN ERA.

Under God's providence and with the good-will and sympathy of His Majesty's Government the Government and people of British India, and the efforts of the Governments of Indian States, I look forward to the day when a United India will be enjoying Dominion Status under the aegis of the King-Emperor, and the Princes and States will be in the fullest enjoyment of what is their due—in the words, in a recent letter to me, of a most distinguished statesman who is an old and proved friend of India—"as a solid federal body, in a position of absolute equality with the federal Provinces of British India and, as they have always been, loyally attached to the Crown."

The eighth Bengali Literary Conference (Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sanmilani will be held under the presidentship of Mahamahopadyaya Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan of Benares on 26, 27 and 28 inst at Nagpur during Christmas.

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left tonight by the G. I. P. Mail at 8-55 for Delhi and will be returning to Lahore on the 24th morning.

No.4711
EAU DE COLOGNE
No.4711
Vanishing Cream
Powder
GLYCERINE SOAP
EAU DE COLOGNE
No.4711
EAU DE COLOGNE
No.4711
EAU DE COLOGNE
No.4711

Running Headlong Into Abyss Of Ruin.

CHARKHA'S POTENCY IN STOPPING INDIA'S DRAIN.

DR. P. C. RAY'S PLEA FOR SWADESHISM.

The following are extracts from the Address of Sir P. C. Ray, made on Sunday while opening the Lahore Exhibition, Organised by the 44th session of the Indian National Congress:—

Hand-woven jute was an important subsidiary industry in Bengal. In 1850-51 gunny bags and cloth exported from Calcutta was valued at Rs. 2,159,782. Large portions of the Indian population were engaged in various industries down to the first decade of the nineteenth century.

But see what a havoc was wrought in the course of the next two or three decades. H. H. Wilson, the historian of India commenting upon the ruin of our textile industry makes the significant observation: "Had India been independent, she would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and could thus have preserved her own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defence was not permitted her; she was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon her without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

If I had Swaraj to-day, to-morrow I would by anti-dumping and anti-luxury laws stop all the imports which are involving us in ruin. A colleague of mine, who has just returned after a stay of one year in Switzerland, tells me that in not a single city there you can buy a single article of foreign make. Articles for home consumption are protected by a heavy tariff barrier.

THRIVING ON POOR PEOPLE'S MISERY.

If you visit "Santi Niketana" at Bolepur, which is a great rice-centre in the district of Birbhum, you will find 30 or 40 chimneys rearing their heads within a short distance of the place. Only the other day Col. N. P. Sinha, elder brother of the late Lord Sinha, whose ancestral village is Raipur, only a few miles off Bolepur, told me with a sigh that each of these rice-mills represents the deprival of bread of at least one hundred helpless widows. Hitherto by husking paddy they used to eke out a miserable existence. But now they are all doomed to starvation. Rice-mills have now become a regular feature and are springing up mushroomlike everywhere in Bengal. A few capitalists thrive on the misery and destitution of thousands of helpless and starving women.

90 p. c. of Indian population live in the villages. What home-industry are you going to substitute for the time-honoured "Charka?" Are you going to urbanise rural India? The very idea is absurd. Even in England we hear loud protests: "The sucking power of the towns. I consider to be the most serious and vital problem facing civilization to day"—says Sir Rider Haggard.

SWADESHISM OF 1906 AND PRESENT-DAY MOVEMENT.

The Khadi Movement is in its essence, not the daughter of the famous 1906 Swadeshi Movement although it is apparently so. The real Swadeshi for the universe was not articulate at that moment. We threatened to go back to the charka, to be satisfied with coarse gunny, rather than buy foreign cloth. In the end, however, we relied on the mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Our Swadeshi instinct was satisfied thereby. But when in the evolution of Non-co-operation movement the talk of Charka came into vogue, most of us took it to be another wave of Swadeshi, a thing with which we at least in Bengal, were all familiar. We looked upon the Charka Movement as an antiquated tool. We had used it or the name of it once and we knew there was not enough force in it to be utilised as a successful threat under the changed political conditions. Still we conceded and took up the cry of Charka.

But the gradual development of the philosophy of Gandhism has shown us that Gandhiji's Charka is essentially a different movement from the Swadeshi of 1906. Formerly the application of Swadeshi was purely for the purpose of threat to get political rights, whereas Gandhiji's Khadi Movement is one based on love, love for those who will wield the tool and love for those also against whom the tool will be utilised.

Gandhiji, the great seer that he is, saw that the masses in India lack the primary necessities of life, food and clothing. Clothing they used to get practically free, spinning yarn from mostly home grown kapas and weaving yarn into cloth with the help of the village weavers, who were also brother cultivators. Gandhiji saw that this can at once be done, even now in the days of machinery. Charka was a machine. The idle cultivators were sources of inexhaustible power, but wasting their surplus energy without occupation. Gandhiji, in the language of Mr. Gregg, hitched on the hitherto idle charka to the hitherto wasting human energy. The result was the production of yarn, a pure addition to national wealth for which only waste labour was utilised.

ENGLISH MILLS BUSY FOR INDIA'S MARKETS.

As this would result in making India independent of foreign cloth, its effect on the other end of the globe, on England, would be enormous. The Mills of England are humming with the noise of production for the Indian cloth market. To clothe India, thousands of mills are spinning and weaving, dyeing and bleaching. Chemical Factories are turning out dye bleach and sizing chemicals. The coal miners are mining coal to supply the mills with. Railway trains and ships are hurrying with raw and finished materials from hither to thither. The merchant, the clerk, the attorney are all having their living besides millions of labourers on the Indian cloth market.

A thing that touches this gigantic series of modern industries is a very strious matter. It can not be trifled with. If the Indian cloth market goes, England, as at present constituted, will have to starve. Charka and its introducer Gandhiji has therefort assumed the importance they deserve in the British Industrial and Political Circles.

FIE! FIE!!

Fie on the education and "culture" which teach you to discard the home-spun in favour of the flimsy and fine texture of the Lancashire mills! Fie on the education and "culture" which teach you to look upon the "hooka" and the "forshi" as relics of barbarism. If you will insist upon smoking cigarettes, why not smoke the indigenous cigarettes, the "biri"? But then the powdered tobacco in the "biri" is genuine "swadeshi enclosed in swadeshi" leaves, whereas the cigarettes contain the "bideshi" doctored-up drug with a golden colour and rolled up in thin flimsy "bideshi" papers and you are instrumental in draining away 2 crores of rupees annually in this item alone. I have visited some of the "biri" factories round about Gondia and was informed that in that barren, parched area of the Central Provinces almost 50,000 men, women, and even boys and girls earn, on an average, one to two annas a day. Thus, this pre-eminent home-industry is the means of bringing a morsel of bread to half-a-lakh of hungry mouths. Now, who are the purchasers of these "biris"— Not the highly placed officials and successful lawyers, nor the college-educated youths boasting of "Culture," but the coolies, carters and such-like folks. The so-called intelligentia or the cultured youngmen are so many parasites fattening upon the sweated labour of the masses, the tillers of the soil, the real producer of wealth and instrument of the draining away of the wealth of the land.

DON'T POLLUTE CONGRESS PANDAL.

Let not the Congress pandal, the sanctuary of nationalism, be defiled by the smokes of "bilati" cigarettes and wearers of "bideshi" clothes—not even mill-made clothes. Nothing but genuine Khaddar.

In the name of "civilization" and "culture" we are running headlong into the abyss of ruin. Of the annual imports of over 230 crores the following items contribute mostly to drain away our wealth: cotton-goods 60 crores, artificial silk 4 crores; sugar 18 crores; metals and their manufactures 23 crores; motor-vehicles 5 crores; liquor 3 crores; cigarettes 2 crores.

Every College hostel is now a nursery—a fertile breeding ground for denationalising ideas. By all means absorb and inbibe all that is best in the Englishman—his patriotism, his sense of duty, his discipline, his energy, his manliness and other noble qualities; but for Heaven's sake do not make fools of yourselves by sycophantic aping of his externals. The daw in borrowed feather has always been a ridiculous creature.

I hope you will pardon me for the strong language I have been under the painful necessity of using now and then; but I have done so more in sorrow than in anger. I have a burning faith in the patriotic impulses of the youngmen of India and I trust I do not appeal to them in vain.

BANDRA'S WATER PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Bombay Municipality To Be Urged For Plentiful Supply.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 21.

A long agenda was gone through at yesterday's Municipal Board Meeting when Mr. Leo Rodrigues presided.

The first item was the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee to have the tanks at Khar and Palli treated with Paris green and other larvicide.

Prof. Almeida explained that instead of filling in these tanks which would be a prohibitive cost, it was suggested to treat them with Paris green so as to prevent the mosquitto from breeding in these waters. He stated that the process was the subject at a conference of all the Health officers of the Presidency and its effect on animal and human life would be harmless.

Dr. Dias, however, sounded a note of warning inasmuch as this was going to be an experiment, and had no authoritative backing. He pointed out that arsenic was one of the components of Paris green and therefore there was the danger of this poison getting into the system of persons and animals especially milch cattle drinking this water.

An amendment referring the matter for report to the Bombay Corporation Health Officer was lost and the proposition was carried.

Mr. M. B. Sawant moved and Mr. Gulamhussein seconded that a committee with Mr. J. F. R. Almeida as Chairman he appointed to consider objections, additions, etc., on the voting list.

The resolution for styling the Sanitary Committee henceforth as the Public Health Committee evoked some discussion during which the Chairman of the Committee in his retort to the Opposition who stated that the change needed the sanction of Government exclaimed "What's in a name!" The motion was carried.

Mr. J. S. Pereira next moved that Government be asked (1) to reshift the office of the Collector B. S. D. to Bandra, (2) to open a Treasury or Sub-treasury at Bandra (3) to keep all Government accounts and correspondence in the Suburban District in English.

WATER SUPPLY.

Prof. T. F. R. Almeida moved that the Bombay Municipality be urged to supply Bandra with a plentiful supply of water at a higher pressure.

Mr. Hiralal Desai stated that in view of the fact that the Bandra Municipality were in strained relations with the Corporation on account of litigation he saw no reason why the Board should go a begging and that the Bombay Municipality might demand a higher rate for the higher pressure.

In replying, Prof. Almeida stated that there was no logic in Mr. Desai's argument that because of strained circumstances they should abstain from demanding rights, and pointed out the wastage of water that was yet carried on in Bombay by the display of the flow of the Flora Fountains."

The resolution, seconded by Mr. Sawant, was carried.

IS THE MINISTER HELPLESS?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opening of a foreign liquor bar on the premises of the Jer Mahal Estate, Dhobi Talao, has considerably perturbed the local residents, and I request you, Sir, to support the agitation for the removal of the nuisance, and comment on the way the principle of "local option" has been flouted by the exc'se authorities. The liquor shop was opened a few weeks ago in the teeth of opposition, but the measure requires the approval of the Minister who might still exercise his powers and avert a public danger. Petitions, largely signed, have had no effect on the subordinate authorities who have ignored local opinion. The bar is run near schools, and, therefore, principals of neighbouring schools, supported by the Rector of St. Xavier's appeals to the Commissioner of Excise to desist. It is situated near public offices and the local lawyers who have their chambers in the vicinity joined the petition. The residents of the place signed as it foreshadowed the conversion of a quiet neighbourhood into a criminal haunt. The grog-shop is all the more offensive because it is not far from places of public worship, but all these protests have had no effect.

There is a special reason why the liquor shop should be removed. Jer Mahal is a huge Estate access to the liquor shop is through a ground-floor gulley of the building itself. As if to delude the public, one of the exits is barred. There is no other bar in the town and island of Bombay which, to my knowledge, is so exposed to subterranean access and the danger of illicit traffic. Why this departure? The police scenting danger, opposed the location, but the excise functionaries were neither deterred by the opinion of the Police Commissioner nor influenced by the plea of educational authorities. The scandal must be investigated and the liquor shop promply removed.

Popular Ministers are supposed to safeguard public interest. And there have been instances where the Indian Minister steps in to exercise his veto on wrong decisions taken by departmental heads. Not long ago, sanction was given for the opening of a bar near the Band Stand at Chaupatty. It was an obvious scandal and in deference to the protests of local inhabitants, the Minister stepped in and ordered its transfer to a less objectionable quarter in Lamington Road. The Hon Mr. Jadhav has thus the strength of official precedent on his side, not to speak of the support of local opinion when he finally deals with the protests addressed to him concerning the Jer Mahal nuisance. I beg to warn the Minister that liquor traffic in a practically under-ground location will attract obnoxious side-trades, and make the area into a haunt of yambling, smuggling and contraband vices. That means more police, and it is no surprise that the Police Commissioner foresaw the burden thrust upon him by the excise authorities. Jer Mahal is, and ought to be, a popular locality for middle class residents; now it is developing into a plague spot. We appeal to the Hon. Minister to intervene and stop the infection that is being caused, without provocation, in an innocent neighbourhood.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. THOSAR.

London.—The first airmail on the new extension to Delhi left Croydon on Saturday.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Bourff and the Finance Minister Woloff, left London on Saturday afternoon on the conclusion of their visit.—B. O. W.

Amritsar.—Three persons were buried as a result of a house collapse following incessant rain during the past three days.—A. P.

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SWAMI SHRADHANAND.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

mense tolerance of the Hindus in that these faults, grave and grievous, when pointed out with the emphasis of sharpened reiteration and manly courage led to no bloodshed. I do not think the so-called more enlightened communities would stand truthful accusations and righteous exposure of the ugly parts in the conduct of life. Who will forget the way he bared his manly chest more than once both at Lahore and Delhi against the might of Government! The Swami, tall and stalwart of stature, yet kindly had latterly a presentiment that his end would be a violent one. He was warned of it too. But the man who was once admitted into the holy mosque and had sipped water from the same cup of fraternity with other Indians disdained to take precautions. And his death,—under what circumstances of a glorious tragedy. It was at the Unity Conference that the Swami exhibited his self-control. He was a selfless guide of his community, a bright beacon to the growing generation. I have read much literature which depicted the great departed in unlovely tints. In the eye of the public man, erect and unbiased, it all heightens his greatness. The man who is intensely hated by his own compeers and pursued with fiendish malignity for his "irreligious" views is often an age in advance of his times. And the scorn towards him is at once a measure of the ignorant superstitution of his adversaries the green-eyed monstrosities and of his own moral grandeur. Of deep devotion Mahatma Munshi Ram as he was known in earlier days would have joined, if not headed, as a full-robed Swami, the association that such a large number of awakened people spontaneously desire to found in order to make the hereditary ignorant and fanatic priest as completely extinct as the Sati. Swami Shraddhanand's life had elements of a Greek tragedy.

A GUIDING STAR.

—:o:—

(By P. R. LELE.)

Three years have passed away since Swami Shraddhanandji breathed his last.

Ten years have passed since the Amritsar Session of the Congress, at which Swami Shraddhanandji was chairman of the Reception Committee. This year Punjab has again the honour of holding a session of the Indian National Congress. Punjab as well as the Indian National Congress must do something this year befitting his memory to prove that they remember and honour him.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Speaking as chairman of the Reception Committee at Amritsar, Swami Shraddhanand referred to two things most prominently, first the Hindu-Muslim Unity that was then (or at least appeared to be) an accomplished fact and of which he was then the very symbol and, secondly, the amelioration of the Depressed classes. He described himself as beyond the credal differences that disrupted India. Being a sanyasi he said "I am neither a Hindu nor a Musalman, neither a Christian nor a Jew. My duty is to serve humanity". Can we ever get a better example than this at this juncture? There can be no greater guiding star than the revered Swamiji to us Indians, who are at present stumbling in the darkness of communal wranglings. Here is his gospel which if heeded will enable India to speak with one voice. The ennobling precedent that Swamiji set at Delhi in 1924 at the Unity Conference, for which Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall called him the hero of that Conference in the columns of the "Voice of India", ought to be followed this year and confidence must be inspired in the heart of Musalmans that their legitimate interest can never be endangered in a free India. This question viz. the Hindu-Muslim question must be tackled with bravery and generosity. It will never be solved with a grocers' scales or with strict Logic. It is a big issue and must be attacked in a big way—in the way of a hero, and not in the way of a calculator or sophister. If we shall be true to the great hero who faced the bayonets and guns of the British army without even the twinkling of eyes, we shall have to solve the Hindu-Muslim question at Lahore, in the Province of Swami Shraddhanandji and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

FRIEND OF THE "UNTOUCHABLES".

The second question, on which the Swamiji addressed his countrymen, was of the socalled untouchables. Referring to their description by Genera Boothtucker as the sheet anchor of the British Government, he solemnly appealed to the delegates to consider how this could be. He feelingly asked them to resolve that in the name of the Bharatmata, of whose flesh the socalled untouchables were flesh and of whose blood they were blood, untoucability would cease to exist. How far are we from the realisation of Swamiji's yearning though a decade has elapsed since he gave expression to it? We read of the resolution of which Sjt. Satyamurti has given notice and by which he is going to ask the Indian National Congress to leave social and religious questions alone. And who does not know that the problem of untouchability is at once a social and religious question? We read also of a grandiose body formed in or about Poona, which has also made a similar demand. Of course the present leaders of the National Congress of India are firm in their attitude of justice to all Indians. Those, who seek to push the Congress back to an antediluvian era, forget that the Congress is "National" and is not a mere political club. But the fact is significant that mediaeval and obscurantist claims are still made by persons and bodies to keep the Depressed classes in their place? We may hope that these attempts are only the dying gasps of a dying order. But no change is produced in this world without conscious effort. The year 1929 has surely been full of great and conscious efforts to bring about the necessary change in the status of the Depressed classes of India, for whom Swamiji worked from 1896 to 1926. The great campaign conducted by the Depressed classes and their friends of the socalled higher castes for securing to the former the right of entering Hindu Temples must surely be gratifying his soul. More than a dozen temples have opened their doors to these suppressed faithful and a comprehensive attempt has been advertised in the form of a Bill drafted by Mr. M. R. Jayakar M.L.A., to be introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, which if passed will materially improve their legal status. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress ought at least to ask Assembly members elected on the Congress ticket to support Mr. Jayakar's Bill en bloc, if they will honour the memory of the revered Swamiji.

THE NAGPUR SPLIT.

—:o:—

Tramwaymen Condemn Secession.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Tramwaymen's Union, held on Friday last:—

"This meeting condemns the action of the reformist labour leaders in seceding from the Trade Union Congress and forming a rival body as an attempt to aid Imperialism and Capitalism by spliting the workers rank.

"This meeting further declares its whole hearted support to the policy and programme laid down by the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur, and resolves to stand by the T. U. C. and it also calls upon all genuine working class organisations to do the same."

NEXT YEARS CONGRESS SESSION.

—:o:—

Invitation To Maharashtra.

Referring to a statement in the Poona correspondent's letter in the "Chronicle" regarding the invitation of Next Year's Congress to Maharashtra, Mr. Goind Bapuji Shrotri of Satara wires:—

"Satara Congressmen as serious as ever and are not deterred by fears of extravagant expenses. The District Congress Committee appealed to all Committees in Maharashtra for co-operation in its efforts for holding the next Congress in Maharashtra. The prospects are hopeful. The All-India Congress Committee members from Maharashtra intend inviting the next session of the Congress to Maharashtra. The claims of Maharashtra being overdue, are superior to those of other Provinces".

MIGHT OF THE BRITISH BRAINS

—:o:—

"Prevents India From Trumbling Into Chaos!"

The Congress preparations are receiving publicity in the press.

Discussing the Congress preparations the "Daily Express" editorially calls attention to the oriental pageantry attending the Congress preliminaries and says, If India were fit for Swaraj, tomorrow, none would be happier than Britishers. But India has not as yet developed institutions capable of replacing foreigner and maintaining internal peace and securing equal justice. It is British brains, British capacity and British power alone, that are preventing India from tumbling into chaos. It is only anarchist and fools and sentimentalists that would deny this.—Free Press

Madras.—The next session of the Madras Legislative Council commences on 20th January.—A. P.

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI.

—:o:—

Threatened With Blindness.

In a communication to Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. S. P. Shroff says:—

"I have examined your eyes and I am very sorry to say that in both eyes you are suffering from a condition called Retinitis. I am very sorry to say that your left eye is very seriously affected, having lost more than three-quarters of its vision. The right eye has got only two-thirds of its vision and even this is in great danger if early treatment and strict precautions are not taken. Frankly, I must tell you, that you cannot go on with your public activities at the present rate, and I am constrained to make the painful statement that if you go on like this, you will soon lose the sight of your right eye also. In other words, you will be blind.

"With this serious situation facing you I would advise you to stop immediately all your public activities and take a perfect physical and mental rest, and undergo a vigorous treatment. This opinion, I assure you is not given with a view to despair you, but it is my honest conviction. Seeing that you are an old subject of diabetes and albuminaria, you are a case more fit to be treated by a good physician rather than by an ophthalmologist".

In view of this advice, Maulana Mohamed Ali has cancelled all his enaggements and is taking complete rest. The only activity in which he intends to participate is the Muslim Conference at Cawnpore because he is himself the convener of the Conference.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI BILL.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

taken a decade for the Government to implement that proposal."

THE DEADENING ATMOSPHERE.

In his book "India" (published in 1926) Sir Valentine Chirol writes as follows:—

"Education was conceived almost exclusively in terms of a literary education ..... Young Indians needed even more than British youths the wholesome intellectual discipline of a science course ..... Instruction assumed a more and more mechanical character ..... The teachers were discouraged and the students led astray by a system which tended to make examinations the be-all and end-all of education ..... The heart was taken out of the Indian members of the Educational Service by its reorganisation on a basis of almost flagrant racial discrimination ..... Indians found themselves relegated to an inferior pen ..... a bureaucratic atmosphere is generally deadening and never more than where education is concerned..... The university standards of instruction had to be lowered..... For occupations involving manual labour their education had hardly done anything to train them..... The provision of adequate training colleges for an Indian teaching staff had been greatly neglected ..... The greatest source of weakness was the lack of any solid substance of elementary education."

(To be Continued)

The Liberal Federation.

—:o:—

The General Secretary, Liberal Frederation, Madras, wires:—

"In view of the change of the opening date of the session of the Liberal Federation from December 28th to 29th the meeting of the Liberal Council notified for 27th will be held instead on 28th in Gokhale Hall, Madras, at 5 p.m. Members are requested to accept the intimation of this change of date."

Madras.—A serious motor accident occurred on Saturday morning in Park Town resulting in the death of a cooly who was knocked down by the car. The car dashed against a tree after colliding with a motor cycle. The cyclist was slightly injured.—A. P.

Patna.—The Labour Commission left Patna on Saturday afternoon.

Calcutta.—Ah Nem, a Chinaman, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being in possession of four pistols and 200 live cartridgeds.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Justice M. N. Mookerjee and Mr. Justice S. N. Guha have appointed Mr. Satis Chandra Giri, known as Mohunt of Tarakeswar, received of his personal property on has giving security of Rs. 50,000 until the appeal against the order of the District Judge of Hooghly removing him from Mohuntship has been finally settled —A. P.

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FIRST NATURE-STUDY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

A Successful Session.

The first conference of those interested in the subject of Nature Study in the Bombay Educational System, met at Parel as settled on Sunday, (the 15th inst.) under the presidentship of Prof. Vinayak Nanabhai Hate of the Wilson College. It was organised by Mr. G. M. Chakradeo of the Seva Sadan Training College, Bombay. The varied programme of it was distributed over four days. The exhibition of Nature Study, Art and Craft was opened in the morning by Capt. Solomon, director of the Bombay School of Art.

In the afternoon the members of the Conference, met punctually at 1-30, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended Prof. Hate, the president and the members were taken round the exhibition and the particular plan of the Nature-Study section, was explained by Mr. Chakradeo. The Teachers' portion, the Primary Stage, the Secondary and the Training College Stage, the developing Museum of the students, the Herbarium in piles, the Charts signifying students' working and observational studies and the several simple means of demonstrating this interesting subject, were the most interesting features of this tiny garden of Nature in human hand, after seeing which, the assembly settled down in the Colloquium Hall adjoining.

After Mr. M. V. Donde, the principal of the Parel High School, welcomed the gathering in apt words, Mr. G. M. Charkradeo, the Director of the conference, related the account of the preparations to date and requested Prof. Hate to occupy the Presidential Chair.

The President touched upon the various aspects of nature study and the attempts so far made in direction of its culture in Bombay, and then called upon Mr. Chakradeo to read his paper on the principal topic of the day, Reconstruction of Nature Study in the Bombay Educational System.

MR. CHAKRADEO'S PAPER.

Mr. Chakradeo showed the present discrepancies in the subject, pointed out their ill-effects, and cogently argued out the case for reconstruction. Jumping nature of the curricula, inadequacy of the text books, faulty methods and poverty of equipment, were the chief points in his discourse. Abolition of text-books in the lower stages, emphasis on the direct study of Nature, development of observational note-books and an intelligently graded syllabus, together with the correct method of examination, were some of the points advocated by Mr. Chakradeo in his Reconstruction Scheme.

Then followed Miss M. Wheeler, principal of the Kindergartening School, Sholapur, when her illuminating talk on Nature Study in relation to Kindergarten. Kindergarten was a method rather than a system, she said. Synthesis, not analysis in the lower stages, reference books and sources, environmental study of life, study of nature in its own pose and hue, and excursions, were the points brought out by Miss Wheeler.

Mr. Vakil of the Fellowship School, Bombay, then came up with the results of his child study. The development of curiosity and its satisfaction in the child was to him most important. He emphasised co-ordination of subjects, nature study as a way to biology, which perfects human knowledge, and mentioned among the means of study, the camera, the film and the manuscript magazines of students.

Mr. Hajirnis of the Vanita Vishram Training College, read his paper. Love for the subject not for study but for pleasure, should be the object of Nature-study, he said. Object-drawing and not picture-drawing by the student and a view of the first observational notes of the students under inspection was also recommended by him.

Three papers had to be droped owing to the unavoidable absence of their authors, though Mr. S. V. Phadnis of the Ram Mohan School, was present for the Tea-talk.

TEA TALK.

President Hate concluded the proceedings with a brief, critical review of the papers, after which the party rose for tea. On the way the physiological experiments, set up by Prof. Isaacs of the X'vier College, were shown and explained to the audience. Very interesting conversation went round the tea table, when all topics were touched, bispersed with personal experiences and remarks of the members of the gathering. Miss Payne, the inspectress of Girls' schools, Miss Wheeler and Miss R. Ruben added zest to the conversation with their personal experiences in the subject of nature study. The president's occasional remarks alway showed the silence effect of his long experience. The sense of meeting was the complete satisfaction of this first session and it was decided that this pioneering work in Nature study propaganda should be continued from year to year.

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THE "RIYASAT" CASE.

—:o:—

Petition To Viceroy.

Mr. S. Diwan Singh Maitoon, Editor, "Riyasat," Delhi, has addressed the following supplementary petition to To His Excellency the Viceroy.

In continuation of his petition under Section 527 Criminal Procedure Code addressed to Your Excellency on the 12th December 1929 your humble petitioner begs to supplement that petition in view of recent facts brought to light subsequently, as under:—

That the case against your humble petitioner has been filed in the Court of the Railway Magistrate, Hoshangabad (C.P.) which court is not subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpur but is under the supervision of the Political Agent, Indore as the High Court. Thus appeals from the Court of the Railway Magistrate are to go to the Political Agent, Bhopal and the A. G. G. Indore as appellate authorities.

In the first instance if your humble petitioner is to be tried by the said Court, he is naturally deprived of the privileges of his case being decided by a Statutory Sessions Judge and the Judges of a High Court of Judicature, Secondly the Political Agent, Bhopal and the A.G.G. Indore are legally ceased of all jurisdiction in the matter and would not be entitled to hear appeals as both must have taken part in the sanction proceedings.

That in case your humble petitioner is convicted by the lower Court, he may have to appeal to the Sessions Judge (the Political Agent, Bhopal, in this case) and would necessarily have to go to Bhopal, which act may not be quite conducive to the personal safety of your humble petitioner. Your humble petitioner entertains a genuine apprehension in his mind that by entering the territories of his adversary, he would be exposing himself to all sorts of dangers.

That in the Agency Courts, it is only a limited number of lawyears who are entitled to appear and conduct cases, and your humble petitioner would be at a disadvantage of he is thus deprived of the valuable right of being defended and represented by a counsel of his own choice and confidence.

That it is therefore prayed that Your Excellency would be pleased to order the transfer of the case to Delhi, the place where the paper is actually printed and published.

Amazing Doubles In Crime.

—:o:—

A man was hanged near Budapest for the murder of his daughter, and recently a letter written by her was discovered announcing that she was about to commit suicide. Now it is admitted that the father was innocent of the crime for which he was executed.

This is an almost exact parallel to the case of William Shaw, an Edinburgh upholsterer. His daughter was found dead with a knife by her side. As some of their neighbours had heard not only the sounds of quarrelling, but a cry from the girl: "Cruel father, you are the cause of my death!" Shaw was arrested and hanged. His last words were: "I am innocent of my daughter's murder."

EXACT PARALLELS.

So, in fact, he was: for about a year later a letter was found to the same effect as in the other case. The cry: "Cruel father, you are the cause of my death!" was an invocation to him in his absence, and was uttered by the girl before she committed suicide because he had refused to consent to her marriage.

Similar doubles in crime are numerous, though sometimes they are reversed, as they were in two Lincolnshire cases. Edward Bell was executed for murdering his wife, Annie, by poisoning at Weston, near Spalding. In the same district many years earlier another Annie Bell was sentenced to death for poisoning her husband. Edward Bell.

Two mysteries—one at Peasenhall, the other at Norwich—are exact parallels, save in one particular. In the Peasenhall tragedy a girl, Rose Harnett, was killed, and her body was afterwards burned. Similar was the crime at Norwich, only the victim was a man, James Kowen. In both cases the jury disagreed twice, and the case was dropped.

Another remarkable case that does not stand alone is that of the Welsh boy, Harold Jones, who some years ago was accused of the murder of a grl, discharged, and afterwards found guilty of the murder of another girl. In 1895 Alfred Gamble, a London boy, was arrested for the murder of a younger boy. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, and Camble was liberated. Shortly afterwards he was accused of the murder of another boy, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

No less remarkable were the resemblances between an equally well-known murder and one of its predecessors. A man was killed in Sydney New South Wales, under conditions which inspired the popular Australian novel, "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab". Some years later there was an identical deed in Manchester. A business man who had been drugged and robbed was found dead in a cab. The culprit was condemned to death, but his sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

THREE TRAGIC DOCTORS.

Stranger—still, perhaps—for the general resemblance of one crime to another may be due to imitation—is the repetition of some amazing circumstance of a murder. One of the most singular helps to link together Pritchard, Palmer, and Cross, all doctors and wife murderers. Each by some chance, kept a diary, and each entered in it a record of his wife's death. Pritchard wrote: "At one a.m. Mary Jane, my beloved, passed away"; Palmer: "My poor dear Annis expired at ten minutes past one", and Cross, "Mary Laura Cross departed this life. May she go to Heaven is my prayer."

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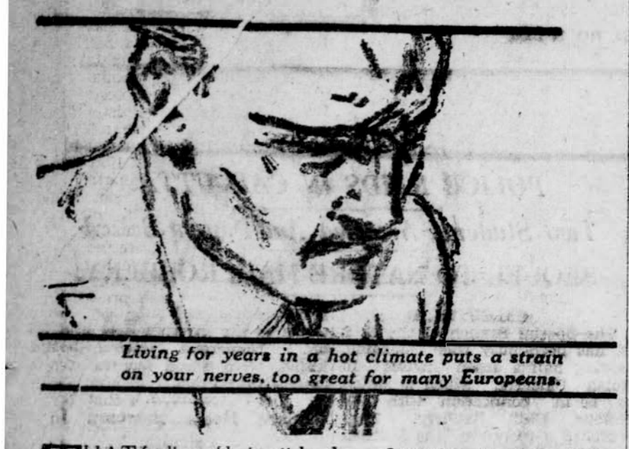

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Gokhale Hall.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

The admirers and friends of the late Mr. Gokhale have been trying to erect a public hall in Poona to commemorate his memory. About a thousand rupees were collected last month. It is understood that the Working Committee of the fund collection is rather slow in persuading the public to give a push to the fund. We are in need of a public hall either in the City or Cantonment.

HAROON HALL.

There is a hall situated in the Cantonment. It was built for two purposes,—for a free school for the Muslim boys and second as a public hall to be used by the public for public purpose. But unfortunately it is used only for the functions considered desirable by the master in charge. The Haroon Hall is lent for celebrating marriages and other private functions but no Muslim can get this hall for national work.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil seems to be keen on levying duty on articles coming into the city limit. But what is about the goods going out of the city area? The city municipality should be very careful in considering such proposals.

ACTIVITIES OF THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Cantonment Branch of our Poona Theosophical Society at Bootee Street has arranged to get lectures delivered by various people of different thoughts every day in the Society's Lodge, at 6 to 7 p.m. But the Society does not allow any speaker to talk on politics.

HELP TO POOR STUDENTS.

The Anjumani Fidayan-i-Islam and its energetic workers Ustad Abdur Razzaq Khan and Sattar Khan Seth Sahib have been working very hard to remove lethargy from their community. The Anjuman has started a free hostel for poor students who are provided with board and lodging free. They have also started a free reading room. They have also arranged a weekly lecturing campaign every Saturday evening. For this purpose the Anjuman invites different lecturers every week.

Mysore Legislative Council.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Dec. 21.

In the Mysore Legislative Council to-day Mr. Ramiah, Registrar of Co-opeative Societies, opposing a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to investigate the possibilities of further progress of the movement, deplored the paucity of enthusiastic workers in the field and thought that education must precede co-operation; otherwise progress must necessarily be slow. Government were trying to release villagers from the clutches of sowcars (money-lenders) who were invariably standing between Government and the poor villager and proved a real menace to the movement itself. Much headway was possible only when honest and disinterested workers joined hands with Government. The resolution was then withdrawn.

Another resolution urging the withdrawal of punitive tax imposed in Davangere consequent on the Moharram disturbances was also withdrawn.

The Council adjourned sine die. —A P.

All-India Muslim Conference.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

All-India Muslim Conference to protest against the Sarda Act convened by Maulana Mohammad Ali and others is commencing its sitting to-morrow. Messrs. Ghuznavi, Nawab Ismail Khan, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, Mir Abdul Kasim, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan and Hakim Jamil of Delhi arrived this morning and were received by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Husain, and taken round in a procession.—A. P.

What the People Say

PARSI AND OTHER CHARITIES.

—:o:—

Necessity Of Compulsory Registration.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You were good enough to allow me space to place before your readers the views on the above subjects of the popular Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Mr. A. R. Dalal. Mr. Dalal is taking such a lively interest in Parsi charities and is occupying such an eminent position that I have no doubt his weighty words must have carried conviction with them on the most important question before the Parsi public viz the organization of charities which he has pointed out. The enlightened public has become anxious to learn the views of persons eminent in every branch of life and I content myself just now by quoting the views of Dr. A. P. Bacha who is one of the most experienced surgeons in the Parsi community. He is known to be a man of independent views and he has kept up the highest traditions of his profession. His views which are reproduced in his own words below speak for themselves and need no further commentary:

"The organization of Parsi Charities is the most crying need of the hour for the Parsis. The compulsory registration of charities is the essential initial step for ascertaining the funds dedicated to charity, the objects of each charity, the accounts thereof and the names of the trustees. Without accurate information no scientifically accurate solution can be arrived at. The Parsis have given and are giving by the Crores in charity decade in and decade out. The ugly fact yet persists that Parsi unemployment and helplessness is on the increase, Parsi poverty, bad housing, degeneration of the physique and the moral tone, ailments, defective and unbusiness-like education, service-mentality and clerkship and lack of enterprise are on the upward march. Connecting the two together, the distressing conclusion is that charity misapplied and misdirected instead of helping the progress of the community actually fetters and blocks that progress and instead of being a matter to be proud of, is a matter for lamentation. Charity to be beneficial requires proper direction by highly intelligent, benevolent, trained and industrious trustees, who know the repercussions of all that they do and who are keenly alive to the calamitous consequences of misdirection of charity, which in a word is "pauperization".

Thus the present mode of appointment of untrained, unbusiness-like trustees, without the least anxiety for proper selection must go, before any fruits of organised charity can be enjoyed by the community. A central board of trustees, with a well-trained, upto date staff of highly paid workers under them is the only solution that I can see. Let all future charities be centred in their safe and able hands. Let them chalk out all schemes for industrial and other education for housing, for medical help and for training the rising generation for a useful, independent life as workmen businessmen, industrialists, professional men etc. Otherwise we shall have to continue to be shamed as at present, by facts. I crore of Parsi money locked up in more or less exclusive or rival institutions like Hospitals for a community less than 50,000 strong of whom less than 25,000 belong to a class that seek hospital aid, has done little to alleviate pain and to restore to health our community the physical and moral strength whereof is fast waning in this unhealthy city-life.

As a medical man I make bold to say that the majority of Parsi Hospitals are so mismanaged that very often poor patients are knocked about from hospital to hospital without getting proper relief to which they are entitled. Besides some of these institutions which own their origin solely to charity and are dedicated entirely to charity are still directly or indirectly so much in the clutches of certain parties that the working of those hospitals is not conducted in the interests of the public concerned. The principle of cosmopolitan charity though correct in theory or even in practice, is often misapplied by Parsis in face of the stern fact that the other communities notwithstanding our example, think it best to reserve their charities for their own communities. For instance whilst many Hindus and Mahomedan students get plenty of opportunities and help for foreign studies in all branches from their own communities, hardly one or two Parsi students ever get a chance every year for the same purpose from Parsi charities although that also after being kno[illegible] about from pillar to post and ther in the shape only of [illegible] to be returned with interest. Unless this state of things is stopped and there is a better administration of charity and a call "back to the land" and not a concentration in big unhealthy cities as at present the future life of the community is in a serious peril I trust the intelligent part of the community will awake early to its duty and hold communal welfare higher than personal prestige as trustee and personal advancement, and confer with a view to finding an early solution of the present perilous state of affairs."

—Yours, etc.

FAREDUN DADACHANJI.

Dec. 20.

A SUGGESTION TO "BEST" CO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is not only with me, but I am sure with many of your readers a common occurrence to find at tram stations ladies and other people not knowing English enquiring whether a particular tram was going towards a particular destination. Sometimes these people are guided rightly at others they are misled for no fault of their own.

The Tramway Company has been gracious enough to issue "DON'T'S" inside the tram-cars in vernaculars, but it has not yet thought it advisable to write the destination of cars also in any of the most popular vernaculars—Gujarati-Hindi or Marathi.

It will be noted that the percentage of people who could read English as compared to those who could read Hindi characters in Bombay is very small. Moreover, the tram users are practically not the high-placed or visitor-foreigners or high class and upper middle class Indians, who can afford to keep and hire cars; but the lower middle class people, labourers and generally poor section of the city, who all can read Hindi characters, because of their similarity with Gujarati and Marathi characters.

In view of the above, will some of the Directors of the above Company take up this matter and press for the necessary, most desirable and least expensive change in the tram service?—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI L. GUPTA.

"SCIENCE AND RELIGION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I find much that is of absorbing interest in Dr. D'Avoine's contribution on the subject. But will he now come to the rock-bottom of the affair and tell me and a hundred others like myself whether (1) He believes in a supreme God; (2) In the soul; (3) In the Divine Control of the Universe; if not, is our existence the consequence of blind unknowable forces in eternal conflict?—Yours, etc.,

HUMAN CURIOSITY.

St. Xavier's College Hindu Social Gathering.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Imagination said a Chinese philosopher was one of the most glorious possessions of a human being. After reading Mr. Desai's letter in your columns I am inclined to agree with him. For the Garba which he enthusiastically refers to as an artistic performance must have been wholly a product of his admirable imagination. The real one which I mentioned in your columns was nothing short of a crude rendering of the true Garba. It was faulty both in technique and in music. My reasons for making this statement have been given before in your columns. And I am perfectly sure that the Graba dance will have to be radically changed if Mr. Desai's suggestion that the lack of reservedness is a defect is to be adopted. Then the Garba will bear a strong resemblence to the pantomime dance of the Zulus. Perhaps Mr. Desai has never witnessed a really artistic Garba as performed by the Mahila Mandals of Bombay and Ahmedabad. In that case he need not have hastened to make such an absurd exhibition of his ignorance. He may have been prompted to do so out of chivalrous considerations. If this is so let me remind him that he is living in democratic age. As regards the last item viz., the "Scavanger's Wife" I did not mention it because though the acting of both the lady and the gentleman was excellent the absence of a dramatic setting robbed it of all the merit contributed by the actors.—Yours, etc.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR C. D.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you kindly allot some space to the following few lines, which express not only my feelings, but those of a large number of my co-religionists.

It has been a wise and just policy of Government to appoint a Mohamadan as one of the Inspectors of Schools in this Presidency. Mr. J. S. Kadri, I.E.S., the present Mohamadan Educational Inspector, Central Division, is, I understand, shortly to retire from service. Fortunately for the community an able and efficient Mohamadan Educational officer is available for this post in the person of Mr. Badiuzaman Habibuddin Kazi, M.A., B.E.S., Mr. Kazi is working at present as Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda, and is already known for his able administration. Mr. Kazi was the first Deputy Educational Inspector of Urdu Schools, Central Division. Under his Head-Mastership the Garud High School, Dhulia, was considered one of the best High Schools in the Presidency. He has thus worked in various branches of the Educational Department and is a man of great experience. He has full command over the main vernaculars of this Presidency, viz. Urdu, Marathi and Gujrati, and is an excellent orator. Those who have heard Mr. Kazi's speeches will testify to this. As Educational Inspector of Central Division, Mr. Kazi will have to inspect High Schools and Reformatory Schools, and it is evident that his experience in these institutions will prove of immense value.

I, therefore, hope that when Mr. J. S. Kadri retires from service, the authorities will kindly appoint Mr. B. H. Kazi as Educational Inspector, Central Division, and thus continue their wise and just policy of having one of the Inspectors a Mohamadan.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN ROCKY.

Poona, Dec. 19.

GAUD SARASWAT, BRAHMINS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact almost of common knowledge that a few years back efforts were made to bring into a common fold all the sects known as Gaud Saraswat by holding year after year annual conferences known as united Gaud Saraswat conferences. At one of these conferences held at Indore resolutions were passed by which instructions were given to the General Secretary to deposit the funds of the conferences in promissory notes and submit the accounts of the funds every year in the month of November.

Since 1916 up till to-day, no conference has been held nor any account has been submitted. The sum that was then left with the General Secretary must now after 13 years amount to over 7000/ with the accumulation of interest thereon calculated in the usual way.

It is a pity that the General Secretary has not yet published the accounts of a public trust that was entrusted to him.

Will he or any other gentleman connected with these conferences come forward in the interest of the public of the Gaud Saraswat community and discharge by publishing the accounts a public duty which has been so long been left undone?

In this connection I have to make a special appeal to Mr. S. N. Dabholkar who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of these conferences and who at the same time enjoy the confidence of the public.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. L.

B. B. C. I. Ry. CHRISTMAS CONCESSION.

—:o:—

Injustice To Third Class Passengers.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of Christmas concession tickets the B. B. and C. I. Ry. have made two distinctions between the first and second class passengers on one hand and third class on the other. Firstly while the return tickets for the former are to be issued from the 13th to the 31st instant, the same for the third class are to be issued only between 21st and 26th instant. Secondly return tickets for the 1st and 2nd class are to be issued for any distances 100 miles and more apart; when third class tickets are to be issued only to any station from Bombay and "vice versa." All other important railways in India have not kept these two distinction but have allowed the same concession in these respects to all classes alike. In spite of the fact that much of the earnings of the railways are from the third class passengers and that other railways have not observed this distinction, you will see that injustice meted out to the third class passengers by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. and therefore hope that you will kindly publish this letter in your valuable columns and use your influential pen to deal with the same editorially to redress the injustice to the third class travelling public and remain.—Yours, etc.,

O. C. M.

Congress Number

OF

"CHRONICLE"

To be Published

THIS WEEK

WILL CONTAIN BESIDES MESSAGES FROM

Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal and Dr. Sapru

AND ARTICLES BY

Maulana MAZHAR-UL-HAQUE, RAGINI DEVI, Messrs. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, SUDHINDRA BOSE, S. SATYAMURTI, PUNTAMBEKAR, Drs. D'AVOINE, NAYAK and NUNAN, Messrs. H. B. MARENO, B. J. WADIA, BATHEJA, KHAPARDE, and others.

ARTICLES ON PAINTING, MUSIC, ARCHITECTURE and DANCING

BY

Prof. CLAUDE BATLEY.
Mr. J. A. LALKAKA.
Mme. ANNA PAVLOVA.
Mr. BARODA UKIL.
Mr. SIRISH CHATTERJI.
Mr. S. KARNAD.
Mr. B. FERNANDES.
M. H. ALGERANOFF.
MENAKA.
Miss MADRI DESAI.
Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON.
Mr. KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.
Mr. M. GUPTA
Mr. C. A. MUCHHALA.

ARTISTS.

Mr. P. DUTT.
Mr. J. SAMPAT.
Mr. J. AHIVASI.
Mr. T. IYENGAR.
Mr. KOLAHTKAR.
Mr. M. GUPTA.
Mr. A. DUTT.
Mr. Y. SHUKLA.
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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1929.

LET US COMPOSE OUR DIFFERENCE.

Sir M. Shafi Surprised At Pandit Malaviya's Silence.

MAHASABHA'S "STUBBORNESS" BLAMED.

Sir Mohd. Shafi has addressed the followng open letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

My Dear Panditji—You will, I am sure, agree with me that the resolution moved by Mr Fenner Brockway and adopted unanimously in the British House of Commons conveys a message of hope for India's future and the speeches delivered by representatives of all parties in its support embody an undoubted assurance of good-will on the part of Britain's representatives for the Indian people.

ON WAY TO SWARAJ.

In particular, the speech delivered by the Secretary of State for India during the debtate on that resolution constitutes a convincing proof of the earnestness and good faith of the Labour Government to advance India towards Dominion Status, a goal which has now been definitely promised to her. You must, I have no doubt, have read Mr. Wedgwood Benn's speech with deepest interest and you must have been struck with the sincerity of purpose and the genuine sympathy for India's constitutional advance which are manifest in every line of that speech. In my humble judgment, the quintessence of what the Secretary of State said on this occasion is to be found in the penultimate paragraph in which he deals with the difficulties of the situation.

"OBSTACLES" ON THE WAY.

"There are great differences of opinion", says he, "Wide gulf and divergencies not here but in India. We regret these. They are obstacles on the path which we wish to pursue. We cannot solve them and I express the devout hope that, when the time comes for the conference, it may have been found possible amongst Indians themselves to compose their differences so that we may have gentlemen coming here speaking with authority and speaking with unity."

OUR EFFORTS FOR UNITED ACTION.

On the publication of His Excellency the Viceroy's historic announcement, both Mr. M. A. Jinnah and myself representing the two sections of the All-India Muslim League, expressed our deep-rooted conviction that the ultimate success of the proposed Round Table Conference was dependent entirely upon a previous settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem and made an earnest appeal for a Round Table Conference in India of the representatives of the two communities ni order to bring about a satisfactory settlement of that vital problem. A similar appeal was made in a joint statement issued by certain leading Muslim representatives of this Province. And, in the two statements issued by him, My friend Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru whose sincere patriotism is beyond all dispute, also made an earnest appeal to all parties to settle their differences; so that Indian representatives may be in a position to show a united front when they meet the representatives of the British Government at the proposed Conference.

WHY DO YOU KEEP MUM?

I had hoped that you, as the life and soul of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, would readily respond to these patriotic appeals, conceived as they were in a spirit of good will and with the sole purpose of bringing about a complete unanimity among India's representatives in the service of our common Motherland. It is passing strange that you should have maintained a studied silence up to this time."

"CALLING SPADE A SPADE".

Having all my life been accustomed to call a spade a spade, I cannot but express my conviction that hitherto all efforts made by various Indian patriots to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem have failed because of the stubborn attitude of your Hindu Mahasabha. That conviction is wide-spread among an overwhelming majority of the Indian Mussalmans. It rests with you to prove that we are mistaken in that conviction by now coming forward with a willing response to the earnest appeals which have been made for a settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences before the time arrives when India's representatives will face those of the British Governmnt in order to find a satisfactory solution for the Indian constitutional problem. As had been rightly observed by the Secretary of State "Wide gulf and divergencies" exist, not in England but in India. The British Government cannot solve them. Their solution rests entirely in our own hands.

THE "SELECT FEW".

And these difficulties cannot be solved in large Unity Conference such as were held in vain at Simla, Delhi and other places. A conference consisting of a selected few, e.g. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, yourself, Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and myself,—meeting in a spirit of mutual harmony and good-will, ready to have a plain heart-to-heart talk and determine to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the vital problem—alone will succeed in bringing about that unity which, to my mind, is a sine qua non of the success of the Round Table Conference in England.

I earnestly appeal to you to realise the urgent necessity of an early action along these lines so that, all Hindu-Muslim differences being removed, India may be able to put forward a united demand at this critical juncture in her history. United we stand, divided we fall. I hope and pray that this humble appeal of mine may not go unheeded.—A. P.

News In Brief.

The All India Library Exhibition to be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Lahore, in connection with the All-India Library Conference will be opened by Sir Abdul Quadir on December 26 at 3 p.m.—Free Press.

It has been decded to bring out an Urdu daily edition of the "Sher-Khalsa", Lahore, from December 24. Its policy will be that of the Gurmukhi "Sher-Khalsa" and will espouse the cause of the Sikhs.—Free Press.

The All-India Spiritualistic Conference will be held at Lahore during the Congress week, Sjt. Ganeshdutt Goswami, Mr. Rishi and others participating.—Free Press.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mir Mahomed Baloch of the Indian Muslim Delegation to South Africa were accorded a reception on their arrival on Saturday morning in Bombay.

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Hazrat Shor Bazar's Encouraging Speech.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED BY BACHA RESTORED TO RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 21.

It is understood that Princess Sirajul-Binat, Widow of the late Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan, has given up the idea of going to Italy to join her brother, ex-King Amanullah Khan, but intends proceeding to Persia shortly to see her mother, accompanied by Prince Kabirjan, who will later return to India.

The Viceroy has appointed Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan, formerly Oriental Secretary to the British Legation at Kabul, to a post in the political department.

News received from Kabul shows that King Nadir Shaw has placed the Bagh-I-Amumi Hotels building at the disposal of the Ministry of Education for the use of schools. Hazrat Shor Bazar in the course of a speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the schools said that he was not against the study of foreign languages by youths. As a matter of fact, he thought that knowledge of foreign languages was most necessary. He wished that Afghan youths should imbibe western culture, but abstain from adopting western mode of living.

Snow is beginning to fall in Kabul and the temperature has gone very low. King Nadir Khan has sanctioned large sums of money for providing clothing for troops.

RESTORATION OF CONSFISCATED PROPERTY.

In a recent proclamation Nadir Khan announces the restoration of all property confiscated by Bacha Saquo of people who decline to recognise him. Apparently, this restoration will not apply to cases of forfeitures owing to non-payment of Government dues until they have been paid in full.

SOVIET REPUBLIC'S RECOGNITION OF KING NADIR KHAN.

"Islah", the official gazette of the Afghan Government, publishes correspondence relating to British Government and Soviet Republic's recognition of Nadir Khan as King of Afghanistan. The message from the National Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republic acknowledges receipt of information from the Foreign Ministry in Afghanistan regarding the acceptance of Nadir Khan as King by representatives of the nation and proceeds to say that it "accepts with satisfaction the reference which you have made in the name of the Afghan Government to existing friendly relations between the two Governments and its extension in future in the best possible manner and on the strongest foundations".

The message concludes with an expression of Soviet's readiness to further the neighbourly relations between the two countries in future on the basis of present agreements and with a view to insuring the independence of Afghanistan and its economic and social progress.—A. P.

AHMED GARH DACOITY.

Arrests In Lahore.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 22.

Information has been received that the four persons who were recently arrested in connection with Ahmad Garh dacoity case are kept in Ludhiana. It is learnt that one Gurdayal Singh has turned approver. Some National workers of the district were taken to Ludhiana and after recording their statements they were asked to return to their respective villages. It is stated that all the four accused are kept in separate lockups.—Free Press.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Dec. 22.

Rainfall has been local in south Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Associated with thunderstorms a few falls of rain also occurred in southeast Madras. A western disturbance is affecting the Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cuttack two inches, Chandbali three quarters, Berhampore and Chaibasa half, Darbhanga and Jessore a quarter, Hissar half, Cuddalore and Coonoor two. Madras one and a half and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to decrease in south Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and extend in the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Sydney.—Chief Justice Sir Adrian Knox has signed a summons directing the appeal against Beeby Coal Award. Case will come up before the High Court on Monday.—Reuter.

Catania, Dec. 22.—Chichester left for Homs at noon yesterday.—Reuter.

BENGAL AND ASSAM LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

With a view to discussing the need of separate representation of landholders in the coming Round Table Cnfrence, the British Indian Association has summoned a conference of landholders of Bengal and Assam which will be held in Calcutta on January 3. Invitations have been issued to Hindu and Mahomedan Zemindars alike in order that the representative character of the conference may be complete.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—An Independence League for the province of Berar has been formed at Amraoti with Mr. W. G. Joshi as its president.—A.P.

Lahore.—A mistri of an Electric company was electrocuted this morning in the exhibition grounds.—Free Press.

Bombay Cricketers' Brilliant Play.

RECORD NINTH WICKET PARTNERSHIP OF 165 IN CEYLON.

F. E. KAPADIA (156) AND PALSETIA (72) CREATE SENSATION.

COLOMBO, Dec. 21.

The match between the team of Bombay Cricketers and Ceylon European XI ended to-day in a draw. As in the Europeans' first innings, the Bombay team's first innings was distinguished by an amazing recovery which established a record in Ceylon cricket. Having made a fair start, Vithal's side suddenly struck a bad patch after scoring 87 for two wickets and next six wickets fell for addition of only 61 runs. A great ninth wicket partnership between F. E Kapadia and Palsetia however completely changed the nature of the game and enabled the visitors to put up the excellent total of 332 runs. From 161 for eight they carried the score to 326 for nine, establishing a Ceylon record of 165 runs for ninth wicket. F. E. Kapadia who had wearied the spectators during his 200 minutes' stay before lunch was positively brilliant in the subsequent session and his score of 156 which includ-scored 73 for three wickets.—A. P.

ed 18 fours is the highest attained by any visiting cricketer in Ceylon. Palsetia hit freely his 72 including 2 sixes and nine fours. The fielding of the Europeans was good, but the bowling was mediocre. Siedle returned the best analysis, namely, five for 58 in 29 overs. In the seventy-five minutes' play which followed the Europeans

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

Two Students Arrested And Papers Seized.

SEQUEL TO NATORE MAIL ROBBERY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Special Branch of the C. I. D. has been busy this morning, raiding half a dozen houses in North Calcutta, which is stated to be in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery. They searched a room in the Scottish Churches College Mess, in Beadon Street, and arrested a Third-Year College Student named Bhawanicharan Sen-Gupta of Khulna, and seized among others books on "Ireland's Secret Service in England," and aftermath of Non-co-operation."

Simultaneously the Police raided 23, Mechuabazaar Street, which is very close to the house where a bomb is alleged to have been recovered, and arrested a Second-Year Student named Nishikanta Roy Choudhury of Jessore and seized among other things, books on "Irish Revolution," Satyagraha in Punjab," and also some nitric acid, Sulphuric acid, pottassium nitrate, some test-tubes and funnels.

The Fine Art Press in College Square was also raided and Pratul Chandra Ghose was taken to the Police Thana. Some printing papers were also seized. Some more houses are also reported to have been searched in the Suburbs of Calcutta, but confirmation is still lacking.—Free Press.

Calcutta Congress Office Searched.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The police searched 20 houses mostly, students hostels or messes, the majority in South Calcutta in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery. Besides the Vidyasagar College and post-graduate Hostels in North Calcutta the police also searched a mess in Kailshbose street and two houses in Shambazar. As many as 14 houses were searched in Bhawanipore and Tolygunge including the South Calcutta Congress office.

Dhirenmukerji, Secretary of the South Calcutta Congress Committee and an accused in the Alipore sedition case and another were taken to the Elysium Row and let off. Numerous letters, books, leaflets were seized but no arrests made.—Free Press.

More House Searches In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Three more houses were searched by the special branch of the Calcutta police this morning and two students named Bhabani Shanker Sen Gupta, of Khulna and Nishikanta Roy Chowdhury Ghosh were taken under arrest. Sen Gupta who is a student of the third year B. A. class of the Scottish Churches College was arrested in one of the College Hostels in Boadon Street and from his room two books entitled "Ireland's Secret Service in England" and "The Aftermath of Non-Cooperation," were seized. Roy Chowdhury was arrested in a house contiguous to that in Machuabazar Street where several arrests were made on Thursday in connection with attempted robbery of Nator Mail Van. In the course of the search there, Police seized a book entitled, "Russian Revolution," bottles of Nitric and Sulphuric Acids a bottle of potassium citrate and several test tubes, funnels and glass flasks.—A. P.

More House Searches In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Police made further searches this morning including the Vidyasagar College Hostel and the Presidency College Post-graduate Students Mess, Colotoala in connection, it is stated, with Natore Mail robbery case and seized four letters from a boarder's trunk at the former place. The boarder who hails from Dacca district being absent, the search was conducted before the resident superintendent and others. No arrests were made at these places.—Free Press.

COAL MINES BILL.

CLOSE DIVISIONS IN COMMITTEE STAGE?

Govt. To Make Concessions.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Rugby—It is anticipated that there will be many close divisions during the committee stage in the House of Commons of the Government's Coal Mines Bill which was passed on the second reading by a majority of 8.

"The Times" states that Government are prepared to make substantial concessions on the marketing section of the Bill.

The "Daily Herald" fears that protracted proceedings in the Committee may hold up business to such an extent as to endanger the Government's legislative proposals. Discussing the demands for changes in the Bill the "Herald" says that some of these come from certain of the Government's supporters and adds! "Doubtless there will be overtures and conversations', and perhaps before these are begun Government will be able to satisfy itself and its opponents on the disputed question of whether there is or is not the existing statutory power to compel amalgamations among the colliery companies."—B. O. W.

GERMAN FINANCE.

MINISTER AND UNDER-SECRETARY RESIGN.

Sequel To Reichsbank's Criticism.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Berlin.—The Finance Minister Hilferding and the Financial Under-Secretary, Professor Popitz, have resigned. The resignation is a sequel to the criticisms of the financial policy by Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank. Herr Hilferding's resignation is inopportune at present in view of the forthcoming Hague Conference at which Germany's Finance Minister must be present.

It is reported, in political circles, that Professor Moldenhauer of the Ministry of Economics will temporarily take over the Finance Ministry.

NEW ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE.

(Later).—Prof. Moldenhauer, Minister of Economics, has been appointed Minister of Finance 'ad interim'.—Reuter.

Supplementary Estimate Of £5,100,000.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

A supplementary estimate for £5,100,000 has been issued, the principal item of which is four millions sterling for contribution to the Unemployment Fund in accordance with the provisions of the recent Bill.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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